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WESTERN REPORTS OF GORBACHEV INTERVIEW FAULTED

LD091710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Sep 86

["Political observer" Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Among the first comments published in connection with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to questions of the RUDE PRAVO newspaper, attention is drawn to the summaries of this important document by certain Western, especially U.S. and West German, news agencies. The most significant thing about these summaries, perhaps, is not what they contain but what they omit. Paradoxical as this may seem, the word moratorium does not appear at all in many of these reports. Yes, indeed, that same moratorium on all nuclear explosions which the Soviet Union has extended for the fourth time and to which most of the RUDE PRAVO questions are devoted.

If one gets one's information only from the reports of some Western agencies, then one could get the impression that there is no such moratorium and never has been. These agencies focus all their attention merely on the problem of a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

Without question, this is an important problem. And Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev once again pointed out that we are in favor of holding such a meeting, a meeting that would signify a considerable advance in solving at least one or two vital problems of international security.

But what sort of position is Washington adopting on this issue? Les Aspin, a leading U.S. congressman -- he heads the Armed Services Committee in Congress -- made an apt remark the other day: White House policy in this field is on two different levels: One consists of flowery statements about the need for arms reduction which are never backed up by deeds. The other consists of demands for newer and newer armaments which are always backed up by actions.

Indeed, following the congressman's statement, there were two more actions of this nature: The latest -- the 19th since the Soviet moratorium -- a nuclear explosion in Nevada, and a further U.S. antisatellite weapon testing.

One might ask: Can this be preparation for a new summit meeting? But, if one deliberately proceeds from the standpoint that the moratorium is unacceptable to the U.S. side, if it is blocking the issue of medium-range missiles in Europe, if strategic armaments must be built up -- then what is left on which to reach an agreement? How to use a summit meeting to reassure the public and deceive people? Such a meeting would scarcely be of benefit.

All this is referred to in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to RUDE PRAVO, just as is the fact that, notwithstanding all the provocations, we are not slamming the door. But, in my opinion, one must point out what are at least the inaccuracies in the summaries of these replies by the Western news agencies which pride themselves so much on their objectivity.

POZNER QUERIES U.S. JOURNALIST ON NUCLEAR TESTS

LD092305 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video interview with ABC correspondent Sam Donaldson by Vladimir Pozner, "political observer of central television and all-union radio"; Pozner conducts interview from a studio in Moscow; Donaldson responds from a studio in Washington; date not given]

[Text] The Reagan administration is refusing to join the moratorium on nuclear tests. Why? Over to Vladimir Pozner, political observer of central television and all-union radio.

[Pozner] Very likely, it was this same question that the RUDE PRAVO correspondent was interested in when he had his interview with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. A precise and capacious answer was given. In essence, all of the administration's arguments were discussed and, in my opinion, they were convincingly debunked. Not long before that event I invited Sam Donaldson, White House correspondent of the U.S. ABC television company, to answer some questions from central television. It seems to me that this interview well illustrates some of the tenets that were contained in Comrade Gorbachev's replies.

First of all, I asked Mr Donaldson to explain to Soviet viewers the U.S. position with regard to the nuclear moratorium.

[Begin recording] [Donaldson -- in English with superimposed Russian translation; video shows Donaldson] You know, U.S. officials have frequently said that the United States must continue tests as, in their opinion, the USSR has already completed a series of tests necessary to modernize its weapons, while we have not yet completed our modernization series. Therefore, if we were to stop our tests now we would be at a distinct disadvantage. [video shows two television sets with Donaldson on one and Pozner on the other, with captions indicating that Donaldson is in Washington and Pozner in Moscow; they converse in English with superimposed translation]

[Pozner] You know, I must say that if, in spite of the fact that the United States has carried out very nearly 20 tests to none by the USSR this calendar year, and has carried out altogether 225 tests more than the USSR, it is still behind, it is clear that there is something wrong with U.S. equipment. There is no other way that one can understand how that could be. By the way, let us look at some other arguments which are of interest to us. It is now being asserted that for its security -- the United States keeps repeating this -- it is essential to test its stockpile of nuclear weapons. They say that if these are not tested then the strength of the retaliatory strike and consequently security might suffer. Please, could you enlarge on that?

[Donaldson] Well, although I am not a nuclear scientist, Mr Pozner, I am told, and this seems to be so, that after a certain time in storage nuclear weapons can fall into disrepair. Experts assert that it is necessary from time to time to carry out tests of such weapons in order to check on the strength of our retaliatory strike.

[Pozner] I say this is because of the press conference held a few days ago in Moscow at which a major scientist, Academician Vitaliy Goldanskiy, explained in detail, but in a way everyone could understand, why nuclear tests are not necessary to check the state of nuclear wapons. We, too, need to know that our means of retaliatory strike are combat-ready, but if we can check them without tests one must think that you can, too. It would be interesting to me to know if you heard anything about that press conference, as you, as a political journalist, need to know the ins and outs of everything. You must know...

[Donaldson, interrupting] No, I do not know. I am afraid you are asking the wrong person, Mr Pozner.

[Pozner] All right, I beg your pardon. What would you say then about the following argument: Some of you say that it is not the tests which are terrible but nuclear weapons themselves. Therefore, there must be talk about reducing these weapons and not about banning the testing.

[Donaldson] We are indeed talking about reducing nuclear weapons. This is the essence of the last round of the Geneva talks, what we call SALT -- reduction of strategic armaments. [Donaldson uses english word SALT, but the Russian translation uses "sokrashcheniye," reduction, not "organicheniye," limitation] President Reagan very much wants a reduction. Moreover, his aim is reduction to zero. But this must be to mutual satisfaction; it must verifiable; it must proceed by reducing those weapons, that equipment, those carriers and platforms which both sides possess.

[Pozner] No one doubts that. We must think about the security of the other side. It must be equal. We must take your interests into consideration and you must take ours into consideration. But that is not the point. Does it not seem to you that an ell-embracing ban on nuclear tests would be an extremely important step, provided there is checking [kontrol] and verification [proverma] that both sides are observing, not violating, it, so to say. Do you not think that this would be a very important step along the path toward the key point, toward solving it -- that is, toward nuclear disarmament.

[Donaldson] A comprehensive test ban that was verifiable would be a positive and important step for both sides that had achieved -- and I stress this -- parity not only in weapons but in technology. And who had reached agreement -- and I think this is also important -- to reduce nuclear arsenals and put the brake on the arms race.

[Pozner] I would like to thank you for taking part in our broadcast. Thank you. [end recording]

U.S. PEACE GROUP CITIES 4 SEP, NEXT N-TEST DATES

4 Sep Test Information

LD080723 Moscow TASS in Englishu 0704 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- The "American Peace Test" anti-war organisation has thoroughly examined the information in its possession, compared it to the news coming from other organisations and government agencies and announced that the United States had carried out a new nuclear weapons test at a test range in Nevada in the morning of September 4, says a dispatch carried by "PRAVDA" today.

A nuclear device was detonated in a deep vertifical pit at square 19 and in its yield was equal to an underground tremor measured 3.5 on the Richter Scale.

Under the "calender" of the U.S. energy Department this explosion was staged as part of the secret military research conducted by the Los Alamos Atomic Laboratory in New Mexico, the test was agreed to be titled as "Galvestone".

So, the United States set off the 19th nuclear device after the Soviet Union had announced the unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts, the correspondent writes.

As has already been noted on more than one occasion this year, there was no report on the test in mass media.

"PRAVDA"'s correspondent placed a long-distance call to Las Vegas where the "American Peace Test" is headquartered. The call was answered by Jesse Cox, the organisation's national coordinator.

She said that a news blackout imposed on all information relating to the developments at the nuclear test site in Nevada could perfectly be explained. The administration does not want the U.S. public to be reminded once more about the ongoing U.S. nuclear tests. She said the organisation was also forced to check its information through other channels, including sources in the energy department and other federal agencies.

Upcoming Tests

LD100628 Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] San Francisco September 10 TASS -- Representatives of the U.S. anti-war movement report new nuclear tests planned by the Reagan administration. According to Jessie Cox, national coordinator of the American Peace Test Organization, the next test is scheduled for September 10. It was condenamed "Alamon".

Another explosion of a nuclear device is to be conducted on September 26. Three more tests are scheduled for October. In December the U.S. is going to conduct the nuclear test similar to the "Mighty Oak" test conducted in April which resulted in a substantial leakage of radioactivity inside the underground test complex in Nevada.

IZVESTIYA Observer's Comments

LD082126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1701 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep (TASS) -- Commenting on the latest, the 19th nuclear explosion carried out by the United States since our country declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, IZVESTIYA political observer Vikentiy Matveyev writes today:

The public and governments, advocating a halt to nuclear tests (and they are the overwhelming majority), will doubtless draw conclusions from what is happening to the Nevada desert. The indignant reaction in the world to the madness of the atom-makers is capable of trumping even the most thunderous explosions of the weapons being tested in Nevada.

The struggle goes on. It will intensify. "Our task now is to convince the U.S. people and those who represent them that a mutual Soviet-U.S. ban on nuclear explosions meets the interests of the United States and also the citizens of all states. We U.S. physicians, must convince our citizens that on this issue national patriotism and universal humanism fuse into a single powerful torrent," indicates a telegram by Bernard Lown, cochairman of the international movement "physicians of the World for the Prevention of a nuclear War," which was sent to M.S. Gorbachev following his 18 August statement on Soviet television.

According to the latest information, the IZVESTIYA observer goes on, 56 percent of the U.S. people support the idea of the United States joining the Soviet moratorium. And this is in spite of the unbridled campaign of intimidation of ordinary people which official propaganda is conducting in its attempts to paint a terrible mythical picture about what would allegedly happen if there were no more nuclear tests. There are two Americas. A United States of conscience and good will and a United States of the evil of militarism.

We believe in the wisdom of the U.S. people and of all mankind, Vikentiy Matveyev writes in conclusion. Time is not on the side of the atom-makers, no matter how much they may arm themselves against the demands of the millions. The Nevada explosions will not remove from the agenda the question on which the very existence of our planet depends. This is being realized more and more clearly by masses of people throughout all continents. And here lies the great strength of the peace-loving initiatives which are dictated by a sense of responsibility for the destiny of mankind.

USA INSTITUTE'S BOGDANOV ON MORATORIUM EXTENSION

PM090904 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor R.G. Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' United States of America and Canada Institute, by correspondent A. Baranov: "Time for Responsible Action" -- date and place unspecified, first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The peoples of various countries and eminent politicians, scientists, and experts have welcomed the USSR's new initiative set out in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, assessing it as an extremely important step in curbing the arms race. Our correspondent asked Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor R.G. Bagdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' United States of America and Canada Institute, to comment on its importance.

[Baranov] Radomir Georgiyevich, what in your view, conditioned the need for the Soviet Union to adopt a qualitatively new measure to curb the arms race: introducing a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests?

[Bogdanov] There has probably never been such intensity and drama over the past decades of struggling to maintain peace as there is today. Throughout the postwar years the USSR has made gigantic efforts to prevent a nuclear conflagration from happening on earth. We took into account the political realities prevailaing in the world: the existence of a U.S. nuclear monopoly for a certain period, then its nuclear superiority, which was eliminated by the heroic efforts of the entire Soviet people and finally the achievement of strategic parity with the United States. [paragraph contines]

I want to stress that for us parity was not an end in itself, it was essentially the only means that could stop the aggression that was being prepared against the Soviet Union and of averting the possibility of a new world war. Significantly, once our country achieved parity it almost immediately put forward a whole range of proposals aimed at reducing the quantitative and qualitative level of military confrontation.

In the mid-sixties we started a series of talks with the United States on strategic arms limitation. I must say that the very fact that the United States agreed to start a dialogue with the USSR attested to a serious change in the state of affairs. The talks were difficult and ended in the signing of several agreements, the most important of which were, as is well known, the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties (SALT I and II) and the ABM Treaty.

However, the drama of the situation was that, despite the talks that were under way on arms limitation and reduction, the U.S. side did not for a minute stop seeking a way out of the "nuclear stalemate," in an attempt to wreck the existing equilibrium. The United States continued to modernize its nuclear weapons and created types which could be used with impunity for missile first strikes against the USSR.

As M.S. Gorbachev noted in his statement on Soviet television, one of the realities of the nuclear space age is that "mountains of nuclear and all other types of weapons have been amassed in the world, yet the arms race is not easing up but accelerating." According to existing calculations, the 50,000 nuclear charges already at the nuclear powers' disposal are entirely adequate to destroy all civilization on earth many times over. But, despite this, the process of improving nuclear systems is continuing at full speed. Furthermore, mounting international tension is increasingly leading to these highly complex weapons systems being placed on so-called "automatic launch," or, as the specialists put it, "alert launch" [zapusk po trevoge]. Thus, terrible nuclear forces are gradually getting out of man's control and coming under the authority of computers.

With the advent to power in the United States of the Reagan administration, which proclaimed the idea of putting weapons into space, this problem became even more acute. But if one takes into consideration the fact that the program for creating a "space shield" was accompanied by extremely ambiguous statements about the possibility of winning a nuclear war (one need only recall C. Weinberger's notorious "defense directives") it becomes obvious that the Soviet leadership was faced with the need to take emergency measures which would not only supplement the arms control process that was already under way but would include a qualitatively new initiative in it. These measures are not only proposals but entirely specific actions.

[Baranov] But even before this the Soviet Union had repeatedly made large-scale unilateral initiatives such as, for instance, the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Wherein lies the particular importance of a step such as the announcement of a moratorium on nuclear explosions?

[Bogdanov] By ending nuclear tests on 6 August last year the USSR opened up the possibility of approaching in a realistic manner the solution of problems which had previously appeared insurmountable. Indeed, were the United States to join the Soviet moratorium this measure could place a reliable barrier in the way of the arms race. [paragraph continues]

After all, it is well known that nuclear weapons can only be modernized through systematic testing. Incidentally, this condition is also needed when creating space antimissile systems using nuclear-pumped lasers. If such tests were ended, metaphorically speaking, the teeth of the "nuclear dragon" would start to fall out and it would gradually grow weaker. In other words, the qualitative improvement of deadly weapons would be limited and an opportunity would emerge for reducing existing nuclear charges.

Furthermore, the announcement of a bilateral moratorium would promote the creation of an atmosphere of confidence between our countries, the lack of which is one of the main obstacles in the way of achieving affective agreements.

The Soviet Union is sincerely striving to establish this atmosphere of confidence. And the latest extension of the moratorium is the best evidence of that. The force of example and the mobilization of public opinion are also of great importance. For each unbiased person clearly realizes that the decision to end tests was very difficult for us.

[Baranov] If the sincerity of the USSR's intentions is not questioned even by certain members of the U.S. Administration, what is preventing the United States from joining in the Soviet initiative?

[Bogdanov] One of the most commonly used arguments against joining the moratorium is that nuclear explosions are not verifiable [ne poddayutsya kontrolyu] and consequently, it is impossible to be entirely sure that the other side is strictly adhering to its obligations. The Soviet Union has always thought (and this has been proved in practice, incidentally) that national technical means are entirely adequate for remaining informed about what is happening at nuclear test ranges in other parts of the world. However, showing goodwill, the Soviet leadership has agreed to all kinds of monitoring [proverka], including on-site inspection [inspektsiya], thereby removing the favorite trump card from the opponents of the moratorium. I recall that U.S. seismological stations, at which scientists who have come from the United States are working, are already in operation on Soviet territory in the Semipalatinsk region. However, the paradox is that so far these stations have only been able to register echoes from U.S. explosions thousands of kilometers away at the Nevada test range.

A no less hackneyed "justification" for the reluctance to follow the USSR's example are the claims that the U.S. side is allegedly way "behind" the Soviet Union in terms of the number of tests it has held. But the most elementary calculations show that since the start of the nuclear age the United States has carried out 225 more tests than the USSR.

Something else is curious. Administration representatives, including ranking figures, are sometimes stubborn in explaining their refusal to join the moratorium. The reason for this refusal is that the United States does nat want disarmament; it is interested in improving nuclear weapons, since nuclear weapons from the basis of U.S. might. That is the cynical logic that Washington uses and is seemingly not ashamed of. If one recalls President Reagan's March 1983 statement, in which he claimed that his dream was to eliminate nuclear weapons, and if one compares these words with the U.S. Administration's present actions, there is an absolutely insurmountable contradiction.

I sometimes get the impression that U.S. imperialism is so accustomed to the existence of nuclear arsenals that it cannot imagine further world development without them. This is precisely the point to which M.S. Gorbachev drew particular attention in his statement -- it is necessary to urgently change thinking and adapt it to the new realities of life, since "today it is impossible to ensure one's own security without taking account of the security of other states and peoples."

[Baranov] However, the White House's first reaction to the USSR's new initiative can hardly be called hopeful...

[Bogdanov] The reaction followed literally a few hours after M.S. Gorbachev had made his statement. Clearly, not a single serious foreign policy institution could have attentively studied this document in such a short period of time -- that is, Washington, as has happened before, automatically said "no." Then, true, there was a certain change in this position. As is well known, Donald Regan, White House chief of staff and an influential figure in the administration, issued a statement claiming that the United States also wants peace and would not, in general, be opposed to ending nuclear tests, if...the USSR agreed to verification [kontrol]. It must be said that no more striking or perplexing statement has recently been made by the U.S. side. What lies behind it? Possibly an attempt to exploit the lack of information available to most Americans, who simply get no reports about the Soviet Union's genuine position on verification [kontrol] questions...

But we are inherently optimistic. Our history has taught us optimism. And in this case, too, despite the U.S. side's hasty reaction, we believe that sober reasoning and common sense will prevail, at least among those Washington administration figures who recognize the dangerous threat of nuclear war. Whatever the case, the United States has been given another chance, until January 1987.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON PEACE MOVES, DEFENSE NEEDS

PM091408 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Sacred Matter for Us"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's impassioned call for all nuclear tests to be ended is resounding around our planet these autumn days. This call is dictated by a sense of supreme responsibility for the fate of human civilization, over which hangs the real threat of nuclear annihilation. The Soviet Union's extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 was an act of enormous state wisdom. This truly historic step is organically linked with the whole range of constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries aimed at eradicating the threat of a new war.

This is not the first time the Soviet Union has appealed to mankind's reason and conscience. The 27th CPSU Congress formulated the foundations of a comprehensive international security system. The Soviet proposals of 15 January this year concerning the elimination of nuclear weapons worldwide by the year 2000 wholly accord with the demands of the time. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states have proposed a range of armed forces and conventional arms reduction measures in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union has put forward an extensive platform for ensuring security and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. The planet's progressive public has made a high assessment of the foreign policy initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist community countries, which make it possible to curb the destructive arms race and save the earth from nuclear ruin.

How have those at whom these constructive Soviet proposals are primarily aimed responded? How are those circles in the United States, through whose fault the arms race is not diminishing but gathering pace, responding to the Soviet appeal to Americans' reason and dignity? The series of nuclear tests in Nevada is the response to the more than year-long silence at Soviet nuclear test ranges. The growing militarist activeness in many parts of the work is the West's response to the socialist states' peace initiatives. The large-scale NATO "Autumn Forge-86" exercises are being held in direct proximity to the borders of the socialist community in Europe. An American armada numbering around 30 ships -- aircraft carriers, a battleship, missile cruisers, and nuclear submarines -- will hold major maneuvers in the Sea of Japan in September. They will be an overtly provocative show of force near Soviet shores. The list of such actions aimed at undermining security in the world could be continued. Imperialism is trying to surround the USSR and the other socialist countries in a ring of military bases. The United States has over 1,500 military bases and installations on the territory of 32 states. There are more than 500,000 U.S. servicemen permanently stationed at them. The forces of reaction and militarism, not wishing to eschew their old thinking, are continuing to hope that they will exhaust the Soviet Union economically, weaken it politically, and ultimately win commanding positions in the world and carry out their long-standing imperial ambitions.

Vain calculations. Imperialism's dangerous foreign policy is built on false premises. Its inspirers clearly underestimate the power of the economic and defense potential of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and at the same time overestimate their own potential. The love of peace shown by the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community is by no means dictated by weakness. It stems from an awareness of their lofty responsibility for mankind's fate. But we do not place the struggle for peace and vegetarian pacificism on the same level. As M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed, "the country's security is a sacred matter for us. That must be clear to everyone. It is a question of principle."

We know with whom we are dealing. Imperialism has repeatedly tried to resolve the historic dispute with socialism by military means. The foreign military intervention in the first years of Soviet power, the Hitlerite invasion... Yes, history teaches us to be vigilant. An example for the present armed defenders of socialism are their fathers and grandfathers, who fought courageously for the motherland's freedom and independence and for people's right to work peacefully in their own land. And now that the imperialist states are rejecting our peace-loving proposals, stepping up their military preparations, and openly proclaiming the course of eliminating socialism as a social system we must ensure that the untiring struggle for peace continues to be organically combined in our policy with a readiness to give a firm rebuff to any aggression. This requires high vigilance and constant readiness to defend the socialist motherland from Soviet people and Armed Forces servicemen.

The USSR Armed Forces are developing as an integral part of the combat community of the socialist Warsaw Pact armies. The strengthening of the fraternal armies' unity and their preparation for jointly defending socialist gains will continue to be a most important factor in maintaining world peace and strengthening the peoples' security.

The military threat posed by imperialism dictates the need for constant concern about socialism's defense potential. This also conditions the need for constant and purposeful activity by commanders and political workers and party and Komsomol organizations to foster in Soviet servicemen the highest political and military vigilance. This work must be conducted constantly. Its organization requires special attention during tactical exercises, flights, and sea voyages. It is important to use all forms of work to strengthen the awareness of each serviceman that through his military labor he is helping to enhance the motherland's might and strengthening the cause of peace.

Now, at the end of the academic year, all efforts of the armed defenders of the motherland must be focused on the dogged struggle to further improve ground, air, and sea training. Every effort must be made to ensure full and high-quality fulfillment of the plans and programs of combat and political training and socialist pledges. It is also important to always remember that success depends on constant concern shown to strengthen discipline and maintain strict regulation order.

It is well known that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are the main target of the imperialist states' intelligence services and foreign subversion centers and organizations. Their hostile activity aims to undermine or weaken the socialist countries' social and state systems. These are vain ventures! But their intent cannot be ignored. That is why we must be intolerant of any ideologically harmful manifestations and any hesitations or vacillations which might promote the class enemy. It is necessary to constantly conduct active offensive counterpropaganda work, to purposefully mold selfless devotion to the party cause, communist ideals, and proletarian internationalism in all Soviet serviceman, and to foster in them deep ideological convictions, high political and military vigilance, and a readiness to defend socialist gains. The motherland's security is a sacred matter for us. Soviet servicemen will spare no effort to strengthen it. Surrounded by nationwide concern and guided by the Communist Party, the Soviet Armed Forces will continue to vigilantly stand guard over our fatherland's peace and security.

U.S. ACTIONS CONTRADICT WORDS ON DISARMAMENT

PM091102 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[A. Mozgovoy "Commentary": "Saying One Thing ...."]

[Text] Everyone is concerned today about the problem of banning nuclear tests. The vast majority of politicians, public organizations, and ordinary citizens in various countries support the USSR's stance and resolutely favor halting the tests. The U.S. President expressed his viewpoint in an interview for the Mexican paper EXCELSIOR. "Ultimately we all want to completely rid the world of nuclear weapons," R. Reagan said. "But we do not share the view that the moratorium on nuclear tests really contributes to this.... The question of a ban will arise when we do not have to rely on nuclear deterrence to safeguard international security and stability and when a broad, deep, and verifiable [podkontrolnyy] arms reduction has been achieved...." That is, the President is all for a ban on nuclear explosions, but only after substantial steps on disarmament....

But is the U.S. Administration striving for disarmament? Alas, no. This is shown in particular by the following events in the United States in the past month:

The United States carried out the 13th MX first-strike strategic missile test. The components of the first series MX missile were delivered to the Francis E. Warren military base in Wyoming. After assembly it will be placed on alert status....

During breakfast with representatives of the U.S. press, new U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff General Larry Welch announced that work had begun on the modernization of 131 B-52 bombers in order to equip them with cruise missiles. When this bomber becomes part of the strategic air force in 3 months' time the United States will exceed the limits on nuclear warheads laid down by the Soviet-American SALT II Treaty....

An F-15 figther from Edwards Air Force Base in California launched an antimissile missile at a designated target in space. Then the Pentagon announced its intention to conduct a whole series of similar tests in the very near future....

There was a ceremony at the General Dynamics yard in Groton to commission the submarine Nevada, armed with Trident strategic missiles. President Reagan's close friend Senator Paul Laxalt attended the celebrations. He called submarines equipped with Tridents "instruments of peace"....

Of course, the White House incumbent and his retinue are free to call brand-new offensive armaments "custodians," "guarantors" or "instruments" of peace. But this sleight of tongue is not going to deceive anyone. The present U.S. Administration has no desire at all for disarmament, but is endeavoring to accelerate the insane arms race.

Incidentally, more and more U.S. citizens are coming to realize this. During the commissioning of the Nevada hundreds of demonstrators chanting "Stop Trident!" arrived at the gates of the General Dynamics yard. They lay down on the sidewalk, thereby demonstrating that further buildup of the lethal arsenals would lead to irretrievable catastrophe. Another group of antinuclear movement activists in boats tried to get into the area of water belonging to the yard. "Test peace, not weapons" the demonstrators chanted. They demanded that the U.S. Administration take the first step on the path to disarmament and join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions.

This development was not to the liking of the organizers of the militarist ceremony. The police were summoned. The "guardians of law and order" threw 12 demonstrators into jail. They will appear in court soon. The peace fighters will face a charge of "violating public order and trespassing on private property.

But how does all this square with the U.S. President's statements about wanting disarmament? It doesn't at all! It is a matter of saying one thing and doing another. Clearly this policy is considered acceptable in Washington.

PRAVDA 'REJOINDER': COSMOS-1767 NOT ASAT WEAPON

PM091134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[V. Drobkov "Rejoinder": "With Slights on Space"; uppercase passage printed in boldface]

[Text] There is no denying that things are plainly not going the way the champions and advocates of the crazy "star wars" idea would like.

Judge for yourselves. Congress has cut the budget requested by the White House and the Pentagon for the creation [sozdaniye] of space arms. The allies, who have been drawn into the orbit of the "Strategic Defense Initiative," are complaining that they are getting just crumbs from the order pie, deep into which American monopolies have themselves already sunk their teeth. The carrier rockets earmarked for launching into space military satellites and equipment for conducting experiments within the SDI framework frequently blow up. The Shuttle program, which has also been widely used by the Pentagon, will in no way recover from the shock of the disaster which took the lives of seven astronauts.

All this irritates the Pentagon. It is seeking to accelerate reseach and development on SDI. The propaganda campaign in support of "star wars" is being fueled with no less and, perhaps, even with greater frenzy. Here emphasis is placed not so much on the White House's thoroughly lackluster assurances of the reliability of the "space shield" (as is known, they are even rejected by many American scientists and military specialists) as on the claim that "the Soviet Union has already created [sozdat] its own ABM system." Consequently, the United States has no option but to rush with its last ounce of strength after the Russian "bear," which is said to have craftily seized the "winner's laurels" in the arms sphere that are so dear to Washington.

In this way the old lie about "Soviet military superiority," which has already been exposed and refuted repeatedly, is being reactivated in a new guise -- with its sights on space, so to speak. The latest example of this approach can be provided by the recent publication of a verbose article in THE WASHINGTON TIMES claiming that the Russians might already have created [sozdat] an "inexpensive antisatellite weapon" capable of knocking out the SDI systems being developed [razrabatyvat] by the Pentagon. As an example of a test of such a weapon, the newspaper, citing some "American expert," sets up a propaganda mist around the "intriguing" Soviet Cosmos-1767 satellite. That satellite, the newspaper frighteningly claims, could be a "killer satellite" created [sozdat] and tested to hit American space targets.

WE HAVE CONSULTED THE COMPETENT SOVIET ORGANIZATIONS AND RECEIVED THE AUTHORITATIVE REPLY THAT THERE IS AND CAN BE NO CONNECTION BETWEEN THE LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1767 AND TESTS OF ANTISATELLITE WEAPONS. AS HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN THE CASE, THE SOVIET UNION IS NOT CONDUCTING ANY PREPARATIONS FOR "STAR WARS" AND CALLS ON THE UNITED STATES ALSO TO ABANDON THIS DANGEROUS AND COSTLY VENTURE.

It must be supposed that all this is well known in Washington and, let us hope, even in THE WASHINGTON TIMES editorial office.

What, then, can account for the increasingly importunate appearance both in the American press and in officials' speeches of totally uncorroborated claims that the USSR has "overtaken the United States in the space arms sphere"?

The answer to this question should probably be sought not in the invented "actions of Moscow [quotation mark as published] but in the obviously increased preparations for "star wars" in the United States, where not only is research work on SDI under way now but test launches of antisatellite rockets are being conducted as well. As our Washington correspondent reports, citing AP, two satellites will be launched from Cape Canaveral in the next few days. In the course of a secret experiment one of them is to detect and destroy the other. So, if we are to speak of "killer satellites," we cannot fail to see that it is the United States that is embarking in real earnest on their development [razrabotka] and testing.

Against such a militarist background the Washington administration's persistence protestations of some "desire" to curb the military race and even to limit nuclear arsenals can no longer mislead anyone. And a new helping of lies with sights on space will not help this.

MILITARY ANALYST ON COUNTERMEASURES TO SDI

AU091243 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Sep 86 p 2

[Interview with Colonel Vasiliy Morozov, NOVOSTI military analyst by MAGYAR HIRLAP's Mowcow correspondent Ferenc Szniszlo: "The Soviet Reply To Be Given to SDI"; date and place not given -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] At the end of the 20th century, people imagine star wars mostly as an exciting episode befitting a science (or nonscience) fiction film. In reality, however, very little separates us from seeing a live picture of the product of our fantasy, if we are left enough time to do that. Our Moscow correspondent Ferenc Szaniszlo interviewed Vasiliy Morosov, the military analyst of the NOVOSTI about the U.S. space armament plans, the Soviet countermeasures, and the chances of "star peace."

[Szaniszlo] The United States is striving to implement the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Do the Soviet military experts continue to regard this type of defense system as vulnerable?

[Morozov] Not only the Soviet experts but also many U.S. experts do so. SDI is unable to provide absolute, 100 percent security and there is no "impenetrable shield." And interestingly enough, the moment it turned out that some 5 percent of the other side's missiles would be able to penetrate the shield allegedly made up of space weapons, the Pentagon, led by Defense Secretary Weinberger -- began talking about the modified version of SDI. The essence of this modified version is that our strategic missiles would be destroyed at launching or perhaps even while they are still in their silos.

[Szaniszlo] If the Americans really implement their space defense system, what kind of countermeasures will the Soviet Union take?

[Morozov] In our view, SDI is aimed at achieving a triple goal. The construction of a space defense system, the so-called impenetrable shield;, the deployment of first-strike offensive weapons in space; and last but not least, the exhaustion of the Soviet Union's economic resources. The Americans would like us to try to create our own SDI because, in their view, this would put such a huge burden on the Soviet economy that it would collapse under the strain.

The Soviet Union has always found an adequate answer to challenges. The Americans exploded their first atomic bomb in 1945 but their nuclear monopoly stopped soon afterward: In 1947, Academician Kurchatov and his group of scientists announced that they had broken the secret of the atomic bomb, and in 1949, the first experimental Soviet nuclear device was tested. There was no need for even this interval of time in the case of the hydrogen bomb: The Americans carried out the first experiment in 1952 and we followed suit the following year. I could continue the list with the missiles and the strategic bombers. One thing is certain: The Soviet Union restored the power balance by the beginning of the seventies, a balance of power that has been the guarantee of the peaceful coexistence of the two world orders to this very day.

No matter how much the Americans would like us to create our own space shield, we will not do so. There will be no Soviet SDI. We will take countermeasures in two areas:

1. We will neutralize every object of the U.S. space shield -- the spacecraft carrying out the aerial survey and ensuring the links with the ground stations, as well as the weapons-carrying craft -- by deploying so-called space mines in their orbits, space mines capable of halting and destroying them.

2. We regard it as the most efficient and possibly cheapest solution to increase the arsenal of our existing strategic nuclear weapons and to perfect their technology.

In the course of our countermeasures, therefore, the stress will be on the further development of our strategic arms. Our missiles will be capable of penetrating the U.S. "shield" and, by counterattacking them, of destroying the missiles of the other side. What is more, the implementation of our plan will cost considerably less: According to our scientists, it will cost only 2 percent of the SDI cost.

[Szaniszlo] According to the plans, the space weapons are to destroy targets with laser beams....

[Morozov] Yes, the laser is the most important component of the strike. The necessary source of energy would be supplied in space by a medium-strength nuclear blast. A nuclear blast in space, however, would violate all the Soviet-U.S. agreements signed so far. This would make the development of a new, third generation of nuclear weapons possible.

[Szaniszlo] Not long ago, the Soviet Union extended again its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. What was the reaction to this announcement in the Soviet Union?

[Morozov] What could I say about this? The people are worried by the U.S. attitude. Following Mikhail Gorbachev's television speech, IZVESTIYA interviewed several citizens and asked them for their opinions on the extension of the unilateral moratorium. One of the interviewees did not hide his concern: According to him, this step diminishes the defense capability of the Soviet Union because it gives the Americans an advantage. Then, the interviewee recognized the political advantage inherent in the unilateral moratorium.

We must regroup our forces adequately and wait. Wait for the United States to join the moratorium... Look, I, as a colonel of the Soviet Army, as a military expert, as a military historian, and as a citizen, am sure that the United States will come up with a positive decision.

[Szaniszlo] You are, therefore, an optimist and hope that the Americans will also announce a moratorium?

[Morozov] I not only hope but I clearly believe that they will join the moratorium, that common sense will prevail after all.

[Szaniszlo] And if it does not?

[Morosov] Look, we gave the Americans the possibility to think the whole thing over once again. There is no doubt that they will lose if they continue to stick to their concepts. [paragraph continues]

SDI is wasted money and does not guarantee defense, but the Soviet Union will become free from all the obligations accepted in all the agreements and will be able to continue to freely develop its arsenal both qualitatively and quantitatively.

[Szaniszlo] Do you not think that, by promising to implement SDI and threatening to cancel the SALT agreements, the Americans are trying to conduct some sort of war of nerves?

[Morozov] No, I do not think so. They are aware of the fact that we have strong nerves. We stick to our position and will not permit ourselves to be dragged into anything. They were very keen on making us end the moratorium, but we did not do so.

Our proposals are rational because they are aimed at avoiding a nuclear conflict. If a confrontation takes place, there will be no winners and everyone will die. We are in the same boat.... This is precisely the reason why there is need for new attitude in the nuclear age.

[Szaniszlo] Thank you for the interview.

ANTI-CBW CONFERENCE UNDER WAY IN GENEVA

IZVESTIYA on Agenda, USSR Stance

PM100807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Morning edition p 4

[V. Kuznetsov Geneva dispatch: "To Increase the Convention's Effectiveness"]

[Text] Delegations from more than one hundred states which have signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction are meeting on Monday 8 September for a second conference to review its effect.

The convention came into force on 26 March 1975 and is generally recognized as a concrete measure in the sphere of limiting the arms race. The signatories to this important international agreement pledged never to develop, produce, stockpile, or otherwise acquire or retain microbial or other biological agents or toxins, whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, productive, or other peaceful purposes.

Thus, one of the most "diabolical means" for the mass destrucion of people, the Swiss newspaper LE COURRIER has stressed, is outlawed on the basis of the comprehensive, up-to-date agreement within the UN framework. It has been proven in practice that, despite difficulties and obstacles, it is possible to create an international legal mechanism limiting the arms race.

This mechanism gained approval at the first conference to review the effect of the convention (3-21 March 1980 in Geneva). In the final declaration the participants confirmed their unshakable determination in the interests of humanity to completely rule out the possiblity of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins being used as weapons.

The present conference's agenda covers 14 issues. The plenary sessions and working commissions will examine various aspects of problems connected with the convention's effect and the observance of its provisions. Work will also be continued on the approval of a final document. The Soviet Union ratified the convention on 11 February 1975, -- 2 months before it was signed. This attests to our serious approach and desire to ban this type of mass destruction weapon. Our country -- and this is repeatedly stressed in official documents -- strictly observes all the provisions of the convention.

Research and development in the Soviet Union involving microorganisms and toxins pursues exclusively peaceful aims and is carried out in the interests of public health care, the microbiological industry, and agricultural production. In this connection our country is in favor of building broad international cooperation in the sphere of biotechnology and the peaceful development of biological science.

Prior to the beginning of the conference the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute presented the participants with the research work "Biological and Toxin Weapons Today," which contains an appeal to take additional measures to increase the effectiveness of the convention.

Conference Opens

LD082321 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 8 TASS -- The second conference for analyzing the effect of the convention of the banning of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and for their destruction opened here today.

By today the convention had been signed by over 100 countries. This is actually the first document which permitted to take away from the arsenals of the countries a whole class of extremely dangerous mass destruction weapons. The task of the conference is to consolidate the regime of the convention and to promote a further expansion of international cooperation in the sphere of peaceful development of biology and the use of its achievements in the interests of socio-economic, scientific and technological process.

Report on Israelyan Address

LD091305 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 9 TASS -- Tass Correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

A general debate has opened today at the conference to review compliance with the convention on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons.

In a message addressed to the delegates to the conference, Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general, pointed out that "the biological weapons convention constitutes the first and so far the only international legally binding instrument by which states parties have undertaken to prohibit and prevent the development, production and stockpiling of an entire category of weapons of mass destruction. The convention has, therefore, aptly been called the world's first disarmament treaty.

"It continues to serve as a guide to the international community in its efforts to achieve genuine disarmament measures regarding other types of weapons and their systems, it furnishes an example of how mutually acceptable solutions can be found to most intricate international problems".

President of the second review conference -- Winifred Lang (Austria) has called for strengthening the convention as a reliable instrument ensuring the prevention of the arms race in an important field and real disarmament measures.

The Soviet Union sees the main objective of the conference in contributing in every way possible to strengthening the convention and effectively implementin all of its provision, Viktor Israelyan, the head of the Soviet delegation said. This document can serve as an example of a successful resolution of intricate security problems and is evidence that genuine disarmament is not a Utopia, but quite a feasible task. It is part of the complex the head of the Soviet delegation said. This document can serve as an example of a successful resolution of intricate security problems and is evidence that genuine disarmament is not a Utopia, but quite a feasible task. It is part of the complex of the agreements and treaties in effect in the field of limitation of the arms race. It is the direct duty of all states to preserve and increase that complex, in the first place of the states which bear the main responsibility for maintaining peace and international security.

As the USSR representative stressed, the Soviet Union has no bacteriological (biological) agents or toxins, weapons, equipment or delivery vehicles. It strictly abides by all the other articles of the convention. The Soviet Union's research and development with the use of microorganisms and toxins pursues solely peaceful aims and is done in the interests of public health protection and of the microbiological industry and agriculture.

Over the years of its existence, the convention has fully proved its effectiveness and viability. The documents prepared for the session are proof that the provisions of that agreement are universal and capacious and apply to any microorganisms both of natural and artificial origin, which could be viewed as agents of warfare.

In the Soviet Union's opinion, the convention could be strengthened by a further broadening of the circle of participating states, its speediest ratification by the states, which have not yet done so, as well as a further development of international cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of biological science for the benefit of peace and progress.

V. Israelyan also urged the participants in the conference to declare for the speediest completion of the talks on the prohibition and scrapping of chemical weapons.

U.S. 'Fabrications' Condemned

LD092148 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The second conference examining the compliance with the Convention on the Ban on Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological, Biological, and Toxic Weapons and Their Destruction started its work in Geneva. [passage omitted]

The Soviet delegation has resolutely condemned the attempts of a U.S. representative to cast aspersions on our side by fabrications about alleged violations of the international convention by Moscow. The USSR has strictly observed and observes all provisions of the document, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA REVIEWS CDE ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS

PM051534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 86 Second Edition p 4

[Correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch carried under the "Main Topic of the Day" rubric and the general heading "Warding Off the Threat of War": "When Time Is at a Premium"]

[Text] Stockholm, September -- The Soviet Union's extension of its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions through 1 January 1987, which was announced on the eve of the resumption of work at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, created a particularly favorable international "background" for the achievement of productive results at this final session. Millions of Europeans now rightly expect that the delegations of the 35 participating countries will adopt specific measures to strengthen and develop the all-European process initiated in Helsinki. As M.S. Gorbavhev noted in his 18 August statement, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, working in constructive cooperation with other participants in the conference, have already done much to find solutions to such key issues as the nonuse of force, notification of military exercises and troop movements, the exchange of annual plans of military activity, the invitation of observers, and monitoring [proverka].

Indeed, if you look back, it becomes obvious that there has been virtually no session in Stockholm at which the USSR and the other socialist countries have not proposed initiatives advancing the conference's work. Mention should also be made of the businesslike, constructive steps taken by the neutral and nonaligned countries to achieve progress in all areas of work.

The solution of such a long-unresolved problem as notification of air force exercises marked an important step forward. The socialist countries have always consistently advocated notification of all major air force exercises -- air forces constitute a modern assault [udarniy] branch of the armed forces equipped with nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, the representatives of the United States and its NATO allies for a long time avoided any discussion of this question, rejecting even the need to formulate it and trying to link notification of air force exercises with the activity of ground forces. However, a compromise was found. Something similar can also be observed with regard to the matter of notification of ground troop exercises. The presence of a common basis, the existing accord that notification should include ground troop exercises conducted jointly with the air force, navy, and amphibious and air assault troops, has not yet led to the adoption of a specific decision on parameters. In this the tactics of linkage chosen by the United States and its desire to bury the implementation of important confidence measures in the military sphere beneath a mass of words are again clearly noticeable.

The problem of limiting the scale of military exercises is an urgent one in Stockholm. The major exercises carried out today by the NATO bloc are undoubtedly destabilizing in character. This is shown by the "Autumn Forge-86" maneuvers, which have now begun over an enormous area stretching from Norway to the Mediterranean and in which more than 200,000 soldiers, enormous quantities of combat hardware, and various navy and air force subunits will be mobilized -- thus the demand by most European countries that the scale of military exercises be limited is both just and legitimate.

A positive and specific solution of this issue will substantially increase confidence measures and reduce the risk of having the other side make a wrong assessment and will thereby lower the threshold of likely conflict. This is dictated by the proposals of the socialist countries, proposals which also take account of the stances of the neutral and nonaligned countries, that the notifiable level should not be exceeded by more than five times when military exercises are held. Seeking to lower the extremely dangerous level of military confrontation in Europe, the socialist countries have also put forward an initiative to ban the holding of more than six military exercises whose scale is two or more times above the notifiable level per calendar year.

Despite these still-unresolved items on the Stockholm forum's agenda, progress is clearly becoming more tangible. One more important step -- an accord on notification of troops movements in Europe -- was taken one week after the present session opened.

Conference participants are now giving pride of place to problems of verification [kontrol] and monitoring [proverka] of the fulfillment of confidence-building measures so that every participating state could allow on-the-spot inspection [inspektsiya] on its territory within the continent of Europe on the basis of a quote of 1-2 inspections [inspektsiya] per year. It is now up to the NATO countries to respond on this question.

The United States and certain of its allies continues to oppose the achievement of mutually acceptable accords on limiting military activity -- that is to say, they oppose any lowering of the threshold of dangerous confrontation. Certainly the NATO representatives in Stockholm have not made any specific proposals on these issues to date.

The speech delivered to the Stockholm conference's plenary session by Marshal S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Soviet General Staff, speaking on behalf of the Soviet Government, has been of great importance for its progress. He drew the delegates' attention to the importance, in today's complicated international conditions, of the conference's successful outcome. The main significance of this fact is that an important improvement in European affairs and international life will have been made. The Soviet Union is demonstrating its desire to achieve agreement by deeds, and it has the right to expect moves in response from the NATO states.

... The Stockholm forum is drawing to its close, it must finish on 19 September. Time is at a premium. Success at the forum would signify an important step toward creating the necessary preconditions for the upcoming all-European meeting in Vienna this fall.

AUSTRIAN CSCE DELEGATE ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD092201 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Anatoliy Kavalev today received the head of Austria's delegation to the coming Vienna meeting of representatives of the states, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Ambassador Rudolf Torovskiy, who came to Moscow for consultations at the USSR Foreign Ministry on preparation for the Vienna meeting.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM100925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Bragin "International Review"]

[Text] The first week in September can rightly be described as a week of actions in defense of peace. Demonstrations organized all over the world by antiwar organizations and public movements in different countries persistently echo the demand for an immediate termination of the nuclear arms race and for the strengthening of universal peace. World Peace Day and the Day of Trade Union Action for Peace were celebrated on 1 September in the Soviet Union and many other countries. Mass rallies and demonstrations took place on that day in cities and industrial centers in Europe and America and on other continents. They were held beneath the sign of resolute condemnation of the aggressive aspirations of Washington and NATO militarist circles and the expression of growing support for the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives dictated by readiness to do everything possible in order to open the way toward agreement on the ending of nuclear weapon tests.

For the Sake of Life on Earth

Public attention all over the world still remains focused on the statement made by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 18 August. The growing stream of response to this statement offers the most convincing proof that it has provided a powerful stimulus to broad discussions about the ways to free mankind from sliding closer to a thermonuclear catastrophe.

In the opinion of fraternal socialist states and of politicians and public figures in other countries, the Soviet leadership's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions once more offers real prospects for making a practical start on the solution of the most urgent problem of our time -- the ending of the nuclear arms race. "This step by the Soviet Union," a statement by the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers says, "stems logically from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which adopted a broad and constructive program of measures aimed at terminating the arms race and preserving and strengthening universal peace and security."

The responses to the new peace-loving Soviet initiatives echo with growing persistence the demand that the United States should follow the Soviet Union's example and halt nuclear explosions and should respond positively to the Soviet call to come to an agreement on the ending of nuclear tests.

The echo of the continuing explosions at the Nevada testing range reminds people on earth of the obstacles and obstructions standing in the way, of how important it is not to relax vigilance and efforts even for one minute in the struggle to curb the nuclear ambitions of the present U.S. Administration, the military-industrial complex, and the Pentagon generals who are unwilling to heed the voice of reason and take the path of reaching mutually acceptable accords.

By continuing nuclear tests the United States demonstrates its scorn for the peoples' aspirations to eradicate forever from society's life the threat of the destruction of all living things on earth. Official Washington is pulling out all the stops to justify the explosions. [paragraph continues]

Its arsenal includes references to the fact that the United States has supposedly been "overtaken" by the Soviet Union in the improvement of nuclear weapons, and claims concerning the impossibility of ensuring effective verification [kontrol] of the ending of tests. All these -- if one may use the expression -- "arguments" collapse like a house of cards when examined in the light of the real state of affairs.

But the U.S. propaganda machine disregards facts. People across the ocean continue to intimidate the population with an imagined "Soviet threat." As always, C. Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense and present chief of the Pentagon, is striving to win the laurels in this thankless work. Speaking at an American Legion convention a few days ago, he again repeated the hackneyed thesis that supposedly "the main threat to America, beyond all doubt, is posed by the Soviet Union."

But even this blatant campaign is showing signs of failure. Fewer and fewer people in the United States are willing to accept anti-Soviets' fabrications at face value. Some interesting public opinion poll results were published in Wahsington last week. Some 48 percent against 36 percent of those polled said that they did not agree that the United States is weaker than the USSR in the military sphere. As regards nuclear weapons, 44 percent against 35 percent replied that in their opinion, the advantage lies with the United States (the remainder did not express an opinion). The real goal of the U.S. nuclear obstructionism is not a concern for the country's "security" but a desire to secure military superiority over the USSR, upset the prevailing equilibrium in the correlation of forces in the international arena, and secure a breakthrough for U.S. strike weapons in space.

"Even if we could effect inspection [proverka] of the observance of a comprehensive test ban treaty," THE WASHINGTON POST wrote a few days ago, "this would not be in our national interests." You could not put it any more clearly. As ever, Washington's present foreign policy course is based mainly on the nuclear missile big stick, which the advocates of the policy of "neoglobalism" would like to use to dictate their conditions to other states and people. No, it is not U.S. national interests but the great-power, hegemonist attitudes of that country's most reactionary forces which are pushing the U.S. Administration along the path of sabotaging the USSR's constructive proposals. Washington would like to impose a devastating arms race on the Soviet Union. These are dangerous, but also illusory calculations. Even the U.S. press admits today: "The majority of U.S. military experts consider that the Soviet Union will, without any doubt, be able to find effective countermeasures to U.S. technological achievements within the framework of SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative." The Reagan administration, THE BOSTON GLOBE writes editorially, "displays striking naivete in supposing that its 'star wars' program will bring advantages to the United States and will bleed the Soviet Union dry."

It will be no exaggeration to say that today the problem of a moratorium on nuclear explosions and of reaching agreement on the ending of nuclear tests has indeed become the key issue by which the people rightly judge the essence of different states' policies. Washington cannot help seeing that the USSR's decision to extend the moratorium for a further 5 months has been enthusiastically welcomed in the world and is perceived as an act of statesmanship according with the vital interests of people all over the world.

This was impressively confirmed by the support which the new Soviet proposals gained at the Eighth Conference of Nonaligned Countries' Heads of State and Government held in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, this week.

Essentially, those who spoke at the Harare conference were unanimous that the Soviet initiative in the sphere of ending nuclear explosions marked the beginning of a new stage of practical action in the struggle for nuclear disarmament. If there were to be success in signing an agreement on ending all nuclear tests at a Soviet-U.S. summit this year, it was noted in the speeches, "this would represent a significant step along the way to solving the central problem of our time -- the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons."

At the Nonaligned Conference the heads of state of India, Cuba, Zimbabwe, and other states condemned Washington's obstructionist course as regards the moratorium, the neocolonialist aspirations of the United States and its allies, the policy of "constructive engagement" with the racist South African regime, and the U.S. military's aggressive actions in different parts of the world. According to Western observers' reports, the Harare conference proved "a real trial of imperialism."

At the same time, it demonstrated the growing maturity of the Nonaligned Movement, which now unites 109 states, and its readiness to make its contribution to the strengthening of peace, freedom, and independence for the peoples. Support for the stance of the "Delhi Six" on the question of the need to immediately conclude an agreement on the ending of nuclear tests under effective verification was also voiced from the Harare conference rostrum. The political importance of this support and the approval for the Soviet proposals are obvious: The members of the Nonaligned Movement reaffirm their readiness to join the stream of all who are concerned with the fate of peace not in words but in deeds, who are prepared to play an active part in thwarting the aggressive schemes of nuclear maniacs.

It would be wrong, of course, to overlook the web of intrigues and threats being spun by Washington with respect to the Nonaligned Movement member countries, in its desire to split their ranks and to restrain them from adopting resolute measures to defend their national interests, curb imperialism's neocolonialist aspirations, and condemn the shameful apartheid system. Matters have reached the point where the White House has announced only in the last few days the termination of economic aid to Zimbabwe for the simple reason that the country's people want to live under conditions of real independence.

Such actions cannot be described as anything other than acts of weakness. To judge by everything, Washington has hitherto simply failed to grasp the plain truth that in our time peoples waging a just struggle for peace, freedom, independence will not be left without support from their loyal friends, from all honest people on earth who are unwilling to tolerate violence, blackmail, and saber-rattling -- those attributes of U.S. imperial policy.

"Neoglobalism" in Action

If any further proof were needed of Washington's recklessness in the pursuit of its foreign policy course in different parts of the globe, the world has seen such proof for itself in the latest "demonstration of force" with regard to Libya in the last few days. That country has once again been the target of massive psychological pressure and totally undisguised threats of military invasion of its airspace and territorial waters by the U.S. Armed Forces.

Flouting the most elementary norms of international law on the far-fetched pretext of defending the West's interests against "Libyan terrorism," the U.S. Administration is demanding that its NATO allies become its accomplices in yet another bloody act of piracy on Libyan soil, like the one committed last April.

The U.S. mass news media and even some statesmen in that country frankly admit that "the United States is acting according to a plan elaborated by Secretary of State Shultz and CIA Director Casey." Its objective is to intimidate the Libyan leadership, destabilize the situation in the country, and, as THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "give courage to Libya's enemies and spur them to act." Essentially, according to the French newspaper LIBERATION, "Washington is in the mood to organize a repeat aggression against Libya and to involve its allies in this."

It was for this purpose that the White House sent its emissary V. Walters, U.S. representative to the United Nations, to West Europe. A State Department spokesman declared that his mission was to discuss with U.S. allies "the entire spectrum of political, diplomatic, and economic measures" aimed against Libya and its present leadership. Walters visited Spain, France, the FRG, Britain, and other West European states. The content of his talks is kept secret. Nonetheless, one West European statesman after another gave a clear idea of what was being asked of them. But not a single one of them expressed any desire to become an accomplice in new aggressive actions against Libya. There is no reason for such actions.

"The Europeans see no reason," the U.S. newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES admits, "to apply tougher sanctions against the Libyans than those in operation." As regards a new act of U.S. aggression against Libya, the West European press believes that "U.S. military action will hardly meet with understanding in West Europe." Washington's "crusades" cause growing repugnance among the European public. "Even Britain," London's THE GUARDIAN writes, "does not believe that the Libyan leader's latest actions give grounds for taking new action against him."

There is, however, something else, and even the U.S. newspapers have started writing about it: The United States has taken it upon itself to achieve at any price the overthrow of the present leadership of an independent state and full member of the United Nations. Such are the sinister facets of the policy of "neoglobalism" in action. Such is the value of loud declarations by White House spokesmen about intentions to "further the normalization" of the situation in different parts of the world.

Given such an approach, it is difficult to perceive in Washington's actions any readiness to help improve the international climate or create an atmosphere of trust for the sake of solving the fundamental problems of our time -- the ending of the arms race on earth and the prevention of its transfer to space. One can fully understand the concern and alarm caused by U.S. actions in many countries. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, a high-ranking spokesman for the FRG chancellor even warned the White House that, in Bonn's opinion, "a second raid against Libya could undermine the chances of holding a Soviet-U.S. summit."

The attempts made in the last few days by the U.S. State Department and official propaganda mouthpieces to distract attention from military preparations against Libya by claiming that there is supposedly no longer any intention of directly invading Libya can hardly reassure anyone. Something similar occurred back last April, before the U.S. carrion crows started bombing Tripoli's residential districts, passing sentences of death and painful suffering on women, children, and old people. NATO Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, Rogers has already declared with a soldier's bluntness: "The United States must attack Libya again, possibly using B-52 bombers, if Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi commits any new act of terrorism against Americans."

This crime by the U.S. military must not be repeated. It is the duty of the world public to do everything possible to thwart the sinister schemes of Washington's "hawks" who are claiming the role of "arbiters of the fate" of other peoples.

CIVIL AVIATION HEAD CITED ON U.S. TERRORISM ROLE

LD101146 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- "Many instances of the hijacking of aircraft abroad are connected with the tense political situation which is brought about by imperialist countries and, above all, by the United States", Yuriy Maleyev, head of the department of the law of the air of the USSR institute of civil aviation, has pointed out in an interview with "KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA" newspaper. The interview is published on the eve of a regular, 26th session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

The United States implants international terrorism in individual regions of the world under the cover of talk about fighting it. The Middle East is an example of that. This fact was indirectly recognised by the U.N. General Assembly which at its 40th session in 1985 concerning hijacks of aircraft and acts of sabotage at airports passed a resolution calling for promoting the removal of the causes underlying international terrorism. Other hijacks are committed exclusively by criminal elements or mentally unhinged persons.

Having positively evaluated the importance of The Hague and Montreal conventions, the Soviet specialist pointed out the great effect of the adoption of stringent security measures at airports and on board aircraft.

There were only 18 aircraft hijack cases in 1976. At the beginning of the eighties the number of hijacks increased again. According to ICAO data, 1984 saw 41 acts of unlawful interference in civil aviation activities.

The whole world is still recovering from the shock caused by last year's blowing up of the Boeing-747 airliner of the Air India company by terrorists. The airliner was on a Montreal-London-New Delhi flight on June 23. Three hundred and twenty-nine passengers and 22 crew members died.

Fifty-one instances of the hijacking of aircraft and acts of sabotage were recorded in 1985.

Touching upon the USSR's stand in the fight against the 'air piracy', Yuriy Maleyev said: "We still believe that the sealing in international law of the principle of mandatory extradition of hijackers would become the most effective means in this respect."

U.S. OPENS 'ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN' OVER DANILOFF

Pretext To Evade Arms Talks

LD091049 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- By TASS Political News Analyst Boris Shabayev:

A raging anti-Soviet campaign has broken loose in Washington and is being whipped up to a hysterical pitch. The tone-setters are administration officials themselves, up to and including such a high-ranking figure as Secretary of State George Shultz.

This shrill propaganda outcry has been raised over U.S. spy Nicoholas Daniloff caught red-handed in Moscow.

Using his position as a correspondent for the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT as a cover, he has worked in fact for U.S. secret services, gleaning intelligence for them by all conceivable means.

Judging by the documents found on him during this detention, his taskmasters have been particularly interested in data about the deployment of Soviet military units in Afghanistan, new military hardware and the like.

It is the law in any country, which in the case of the Russian Federation is its Criminal Code's Article 65, that persons caught out spying go to trial.

Daniloff, incidentally, is not the first U.S. spy caught red-handed by the Soviet security service and so it would seem only natural for his bosses to hold their tongues in shame to spare themselves more embarrassment.

But they have raised a deafening uproar instead and are threatening Moscow with every kind of punishment. [Moscow TASS in English at 1048 GMT on 9 September transmits a service message correcting this item to add the following sentence at this point: They put the entire U.S.-Soviet relationship in question.]

White House spokesman Larry Speakes predicted gloomily that the Daniloff issue could become the "centerpiece" of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks. That is, if they took place at all, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost added hastily.

These remarks provide the key to answering the question of why Washington has made so much fuss about what is on the whole a banal failure of an agent.

The powers that be in the United States want badly any pretext to evade, for an umpteenth time, a discussion of what really is the centerpiece issue not only of the Soviet-U.S. relationship but of international life in general -- the need to end the arms race, to keep it out of space, and deliver mankind from the threat of a nuclear armageddon.

Washington has nothing to say on this cardinal issue, while the world is waiting for it to give a constructive reply to Soviet proposals for how it can be resolved.

Lest they accuse us of indulging in "propaganda" again, here are quotes from such a respectable newspaper as THE NEW YORK TIMES, which add several more points to the observation.

"Two significant facts about American-Soviet relations stand out," it said in its issue dated September 7.

"One is the abundant evidence that the Kremlin wants to stabilize the relationship, wants to deal, wants specifically an arms control agreement that will halt the gathering arms race in space.

"The other is the Administration's determined resistance on all of these points."

THE NEW YORK TIMES said that the White House had been "making every effort to misrepresent these constructive Soviet proposals and to conceal the truth of its own purpose, which is to dismantle all remaining pieces of the arms control structure in order to clear the decks for an unrestricted arms race on Earth and in space."

The paper dismissed the administration's arguments as "simply not true" and stated that "the United States has drifted into a strategic posture that is provocative and self-defeating."

The conclusion was that the "historic opportunity for substantial improvement in United States-Soviet relations" existing today could be missed "unless Congress and American public opinion assert themselves on behalf of common sense and the true national interest."

It is to prevent this emerging new political mentality of realism from growing stronger and prevailing that Washington has found it expedient to launch the latest vicious anti-Soviet campaign.

And if Daniloff hadn't been caught spying, they would have found some other pretext for it.

U.S. 'Nonsense,' 'Sober' Voice

PM101130 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[A. Fedorov article under the rubric "Backstage of Sensations": "How 'Nonsense' Is Cooked Up"]

[Text] A malicious anti-Soviet campaign has once again reared its head on the other side of ocean. Angry speeches are being made by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and other figures in the U.S. Administration. Bourgeois newspapers are indignant, and Voice of America is moaning on the air. What is up? The cause of this latest bout of anti-Sovietism is the arrest in Moscow of Nicholas Daniloff, correspondent for the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. He was detained 30 August while carrying out a secret act of espionage.

This matter is now being depicted in the United States as though the perfidious Russians have seized an innocent man and are mercilessly dragging him to Golgotha. "The charges against Daniloff are fabricated!," high-ranking Washington officials wail. They are echoed by newspaper and radio commentators. Not all, it is true. Sober voices are also to be heard among the bacchanalia of hysterical shouts. Here, for example, is what commentator Henry Mitchell writes in THE WASHINGTON POST:

"Because the Russians put Daniloff in jail and the flow of information was restricted, our first-class American brains had to cast prudence to the winds, but they came up with something very heavy-handed: 'The Daniloff affair was fabricated, the devil take it. Oh, those good-for-nothing Communists.'

"But just think, how do we know that Daniloff is not a spy who gets rich, sated, and drunk and sleeps sweetly like James Bond? We do not know. The initial idea is that any arrest made by the Soviet authorities is too dubious to be taken seriously, whereas we make arrests, naturally, with good reason.

"One high-ranking American figure pointed out that both sides will conduct a very active propaganda campaign before the passions over the Daniloff affair subside and it is settled. But we do not usually call the nonsense that we produce propaganda."

It is hard to disagree with Mitchell's opinion. We will only add that Daniloff was officially charged 7 September. It is clear from the charge, which is based on weighty proof, that, being linked with the U.S. special services and working for them Daniloff engaged in espionage, gathering secret information by various means to be used to the detriment of the Soviet Union's national interests.

As for the "nonsense," which the United States does not like to call propaganda, this nonsense is in no way innocent. It is aimed at diverting attention from a very important Soviet initiative -- the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions -- and complicating, if not undermining, the development of Soviet-American relations. However, this is an unworthy and harmful occupation. It is not for nothing that the same Mitchell,addressing his journalist colleagues, points out: "We should all observe almost manic car to ensure that the already gloomy storm clouds of mistrust do not thicken." Alas, people do not wish to heed this wise advice either in the offices of official Washington or in the editorial offices of American newspapers and other mass media.

DANILOFF CLAIM NOT TO WORK FOR CIA COUNTERED

Tsvetov on 'Smokescreen'

LD091623 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 9 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] David Durenberger, chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Intelligence, speaking on U.S. television, stated that the United States has no ban on using journalists to gather spy information. In connection with this statement by a man who, without doubt, has an excellent knowledge of who among U.S. journalists, and where and how, is being used by the CIA, and also in connection with the formal charge of spying against Nicholas Daniloff, the correspondent of the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT in Moscow, I want first to recall a book by a former CIA official, Ralph McGehee, "Deadly Deceits."

It says, "the CIA had hundreds of its people working in various jobs in the world's press, from officials to freelance writers. The CIA has changed little since I left it. It pursues the same course and uses the same methods". This is the first thing.

Secondly, I want to recall the words of Nicholas Daniloff himself. I was working in Japan at the time, and I remember how the Japanese press reacted in a very lively manner to these words of his. In the seventies, as a result of countless failures, the CIA was forbidden to use journalists for espionage. Daniloff said at that time that he, as a journalist, would never work for the CIA, but if he suddenly came across information of interest to the CIA, Daniloff said, why not sent it where it belongs?

Judging from the bill of indictment, which you probably know about from IZVESTIYA, Daniloff did not wait for espionage material to fall into his hands by chance, like pianos in the bushes [as received], as in the famous story. He searched for it himself. His statement that he would never get involved with the CIA was also no more than a smokescreen. As you see, it did not help.

Kornilov on CIA Use of Press

LD101056 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- Follows commentary by Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political news analyst:

Speaking in Washington, Mrs. Foster, a CIA representative, said that her department allegedly continued observing some inside office instructions, which prohibit enlisting American journalists for intelligence activity. At the same time, Mrs. Foster, as the UPI agency pointed out, was forced to admit that this is not an absolute ban. We do not say you cannot talk to us, and we cannot talk to you, she said.

Thus, on the one hand, the CIA, if one takes Mrs. Foster's claims for granted, does not recruit agents among journalists, and, on the other hand, is quite willing to "talk" to them. How are we to understand this?

The press and the CIA have much in common, William Colby, former CIA director, once said addressing an annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. We and you are in information business, aren't we? So let us cooperate, he said. How the gentlemen from Langley interpret the notion "cooperation" is seen from, for example, the following fact: The CIA holds "in the sphere of its influence" more than 800 newspapers and periodicals, press services and news agencies. And this figure grows from year to year, since masters of ideological provocations are actively meddling in the field of propaganda, trying to lay their hand on ever new American and foreign mass media and actively recruiting their own agents from among bourgeois journalists.

As the American journal "ROLLING STONE" once pointed out, for 25 years CIA's secret assignments were performed by more than 400 American journalists from the major U.S. news media -- the AP and UPI agencies, the ABC and NBC radio and television companies, the newspapers NEW YORK TIMES and WASHINGTON POST, the weeklies TIME and NEWSWEEK, etc. According to the journal they carry out a whole set of secret assignments -- from collecting information to acting as contact man with spies in the Communist countries.

The CIA has hundreds of its people working in various offices in the world press -- from executives to free lance reporters, wrote Rolph Mcgehee, who was on the payroll of the U.S. espionage agency from 1952 to 1977, the author of the book "Death and Lie, 25 Years With the CIA". Little has changed in the CIA since I quit it. It is following the same policy and using the same methods, he wrote. He could not be more correct.

When one washes dirty linen in public this only does damage to the CIA's ability to perform its functions effectively, Stansfield Turner, former director of the U.S. espionage and sabotage department, once complained in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Well, some people at Langley would very much like to conceal, to camouflage the foul methods employed by the American "knights of cloak and dagger".

That is precisely why Mrs. Sharon Foster is so zealously, albeit clumsily disavowing, trying to deny the undeniable fact that the bourgeois pressmen have already long been actively used by the CIA for espionage against the sovereign states. This is a futile effort.

GERASIMOV CITES 'RECIPROCITY' FOR DANILOFF CASE

LD092224 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1844 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The subject of a news conference held today in Moscow was the role of figures in culture and science and preserving peace in the nuclear age. Taking part were Grigoriy Baklanov, chier editor of ZNAMYA magazine; Sergey Zalygin, chief editor of NOVYY MIR magazine; Gleb Panfilov, secretary of the USSR Cinematographers' Union Directorate, and film director; and Mikhail Ulyanov, people's artiste of the USSR. The meeting was conducted by Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted]

[Question by unidentified correspondent in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] We have heard a lot of comments about the advantages of the Geneva meeting, and of course we impatiently await a new summit meeting. However, taking into account present difficulties connected with the affair of the correspondent, Daniloff, they are openly saying in Washington that if he is not released then it will turn into a main obstacle in organizing the next meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan this year. Moreover, if Daniloff is not released, then retaliatory measures may be taken against Soviet officials in the United States.

[Gerasimov] The affair with Mr Daniloff should not have a negative effect on Soviet-U.S. relations. I am convinced of this. And if anyone in the United States wants to make use of this incident, and punish artists, writers or scientists, then I think that this is merely a pretext for those who want to mar Soviet-U.S. relations in general.

[Ulyanov] I have just had a terrible idea come into my head. Here wa have a man who has, so to speak, been caught redhanded. And in the West there are forces who are saying that because of this one man, two great powers cannot agree about the life or death of the world. What sort of way is that to put a question? Release Daniloff and give him the opportunity to, so to speak, fumble through our pockets, or else we won't speak with you about peace and death. It's a strange idea, to set off Daniloff against peace and two great nations. [words indistinct]

[Gerasimov] Yes, please.

[Question by London THE TIMES correspondent Christopher Walker in English fading into Russian translation] In the past 48 hours, U.S. news agencies have said that the Daniloff affair might pose a threat to rapproachment between the United States and the Soviet Union, a rapproachment which commenced in particular following Geneva. Could Mr Gerasimov report on any conditions which have been worked out between the White House and the Kremlin?

[Gerasimov] This actual question does not apply to the subject of our news conference, but I can say that there is no need to make Soviet-U.S. relations a hostage of this relatively insignificant cause of Mr Daniloff. If both sides can make any extra efforts then I think that it is possible to find some kind of solution on the basis of reciprocity on this issue. [passage omitted: responses on need to eliminate world tension] [end recording]

U.S. PAYING FOR 'CANNONS-INSTEAD-OF-BUTTER' POLICY

LD092212 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- By TASS Commentator Leonid

Americans know from their own experience that a period of an economic boom, albeit a short-lived one, invariably follows the period of a crisis. However, this time that was not so: The American economy that passed in 1984-1985 through the deepest and most protracted crisis since the time of the great depression of the 1930's has not entered a period of heightened activity. For about a year now it has been skidding on the brink of a new crisis.

The root cause of that is the Reagan administration's policy of intensifying the arms race and militarizing the country. The White House is channelling the bulk of national resources into the coffers of the military-industrial complex, leaving the civilian industries to make do with a "near-starvation diet".

The result was quick in coming -- a period of stagnation set in in the economy. According to statistical reports, in the second quarter of the year the rates of growth of the gross national product in the U.S. increased by a mere 0.6 per cent on a yearly basis. This is the lowest indicator in the past four years. The outlook for the third quarter is not much more encouraging.

According to the figures published a few days ago, the value of orders of the civilian industries in America -- one of the important indicators of the existing trends in the economy -- grew by a mere 0.6 per cent compared with the previous month, whereas the corresponding indicator for the military-related industries went up by a staggering 45 per cent.

The priority which is now clearly allocated to arms production, wrote an authoritative magazine, FOREIGN POLICY, is bound to destabilize the conomy dangerously and undermine major non-military industries, such as metallurgy, automaking, and heavy engineering. The funnelling of manpower and material resources into the arms business sphere, the magazine wrote, brings about an acute shortage of capital and manpower in these industries.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, eight leading metallurgical companies in the United States taken together sustained losses of 8 billion dollars in the past four years. More than 300,000 metal workers were dimissed. Such modern and dynamic industries, as electronics, are not guaranteed against stagnation and decline, too.

The American association of electronics said a few days ago that in the first six months of the year sales of U.S. electronics industry products declined by 3.4 per cent compared with the corresponding period of the last year. This means that the industry lost 4 billion dollars over that period. In such conditions civilian sectors of the economy cannot compete efficiently on world markets with their rivals from other countries. In April-June along the deficit of foreign trade made up a record-high sum of 18 billion dollars.

The balance-of-payment deficit in the U.S. also promises to be record-high. According to some forecasts, it will exceed 200 billion dollars. It is the unanimous opnion of experts that the existing situation leaves no hopes for a solution to the old social and economic problems of the United States -- unemployment, poverty, undernourishment, homelessness.

According to offical estimates, the number of enemployed firmly stands at 8 million people (according to labor unions, there are more than 14 million of them), there are over 35 million poverty-stricken people, and over 3 million are homeless. According to a study carried out by Harvard University, at present time some 20 million Americans are regularly undernourished.

Senator William Proximire said that the forecasts of the administration to the effect that the American economy would enter a period of a steep rise in the coming 1.5 years were absolutely unrealistic. He said that in the current year 1,000 leading industrial companies increased capital investments in industry by less than 1 per cent. The power industry was in stagnation and the American's private debts had reached a record-high level. The senator said that the American economy had no resources left for growth, and added that the future looked frightening.

Such is the price of the cannons-instead-of-butter policy.

SHEVARDNADZE TO VISIT CANADA 'EARLY IN OCTOBER'

LD081721 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, will pay an official visit to Canada early in October 1986 at the invitation of the Canadian Government.

SOKOLOV SENDS GREETINGS TO DPRK COUNTERPART

PM091530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade O Chin-u, DPRK Armed Forces minister and vice marshal of the Korean People's Army

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I send you and all Korean People's Army servicemen cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK.

Welcoming the Korean people's achievements in socialist building and in strengthening the country's defense capability, Soviet servicemen will continue to strengthen the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK and their armed forces in the interests of peace and socialism.

On the national holiday I wish you and all Korean People's Army personnel new successes in defending the Korean people's socialist gains and in the struggle for the peaceful democratic reunification of their country.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense

JAPANESE OPPOSITION CONDEMNS INVOLVEMENT IN SDI

LD091104 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovin reports:

All of Japan's opposition parties have today condemned the decision of the Nakasone government to join in the U.S. "star wars" programme.

This move of the conservative government contravenes the resolution of the Japanese parliament on peaceful uses of outer space and signals Tokyo's joining in the strategy of turning the whole planet and near-earth space into an arena of war, says the statement by Tsuruo Yamaguchi, general secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. The announcement on joining in the SDI has been an act of open assistance to the American plans of the nuclear weapons race and spreading the weapons race to outer space, says the statement by Mitsuhiro Kanenko, chairman of the Secretariat of the Communist Party.

The Japanese Communists and Socialists have demanded that the decision on Japan's participation in the star wars programme be immediately cancelled. All opposition parties have stressed their intention to oppose at the opening session of the parliament the policy of Japan's joining in the SDI.

Commentary Joins Criticism

LD090006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Nikolay Lusenko commentary]

[Text] The Japanese Government decided today to participate in the U.S. star wars program. Here at the microphone is Nikolay Lutsenko with a commentary:

Of the 10 countries to which Washington proposed participation in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, Japan has become the fourth state, after Brtain, the FRG, and Israel, to consent to participate in this wide-scale program for the militarization of space. From this moment Japan has taken up a new capacity, having become officially included in the space-strike weapons race. As a matter of fact -- fateful because, with its SDI participation the danger of a retaliatory nuclear strike on Japanese territory increases considerably. Prime Minister Nakasone was the first to express understanding for the U.S. star wars program. In November 1983 the latest technology for military use started to arrive for the first time in the United States from Japan. The other day plans were announced in Tokyo for the creation of their own space shuttle, which on many points will surpass the U.S. shuttle. It is therefore not surprising that U.S. interest in having Japan take part in SDI is quite different from its interest regarding Western Europe where the participation of NATO countries is designed to demonstrate the outward cohesion of the alliance. But the potential of the proposals made by Japanese firms for star wars is so great that, perhaps, any U.S. version of an agreement could only be taken as a restriction on their freedom of trade.

But what is concealed behind the quick profits in the SDI golf fever? Here is the opinion of a private American organization, the Council on Economic priorities: Japan's participation in the star wars program will not strengthen but weaken this country's security; moreover, it will check progress in creating new civilian technology for commercial conservatives to join SDI. The decision has flagrantly violated the legislative foundations of the Japanese state, and in particular, the peaceful constitution and a special parliamentary resolution of 1969 restricting space research to exclusively peaceful ends. Attempts to justify this step by propaganda look clumsy, to say the least. For example, in reply to a question from a deputy of the socialist party, Foreign Minister Kuranari said: the Strategic Defense Initiative is a U.S. program, and for this reason the parliamentary resolution, supposedly, does not extend to it. Clearly, the minister might care to remember a wise Japanese saying: What is the fate of another today, will be my fate tomorrow.

MARCHUK MEETS JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD091424 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 9 TASS -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, today met Tadashi Kuranari, Japanese foreign minister, and Yataro Mitsubayashi, minister of state and head of the Scientific and Technical Department. Marchuk also had a meeting with leading officials of the electric engineering company "Sony", visited a plant of the company "Nippon Denki" and a research institute of the company "Hitachi".

CAMBODIA'S HENG SAMRIN ARRIVES ON VACATION

LD091516 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (TASS) -- At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrived in Moscow today on vacation.

YELTSIN RECEIVES VIETNAMESE PARTY OFFICIAL

LD082254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Today Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, received a delegation from Hanoi, led by Nguyen Tien Duc, vice chairman of the People's Committee of the Vietnamese capital, which is visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Moscow Soviet.

The Vietnamese comrades expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet people for the all-round assistance and support it constantly gives to the working people of Vietnam. They noted that the Vietnamese people fully support the USSR's peace initiatives, including the ones dealing with the Asian-Pacific region, and the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. The participants in the conversation called for the further development of all-round fraternal ties between the communists and working people of Moscow and Hanoi.

REPORTAGE ON LUGAR'S TOUR OF PACIFIC COUNTRIES

Commentary Denigrates Results

PM091302 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Aleksey Ivkin "Commentator's Column": "Opposite Effect"]

[Text] Another "government inspector" from Washington has arrived in the South Pacific. This time it is Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. His trip begin in Australia. The senator set about lecturing to the Australians and the leaders of other countries in the region on how to combat the "Soviet threat." Washington's envoy does not like the package of Soviet peace proposals with regard to this part of the world. He even sees a "threat" in the USSR's purely peaceful cooperation in the fishing sphere with some of the island states here.

But Washington is particularly alarmed by the increasingly clear antinuclear feelings in this region. A noticeable manifestation of those feelings was provided in particular by the conclusion last year of the "Avarua treaty" on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. Ten countries have signed this treaty and 4 have ratified it since the 17th session of the South Pacific forum held on Fiji recently. Whereas the USSR and PRC have clearly supported the nuclear-free zone being created here, the United States (plus Britain and France) have raised a large number of objections to it.

The Australian Government welcomed the Soviet Union's extension of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions to the end of the year and supports the conclusion of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear tests. From the White House's viewpoint, Canberra is "not behaving as it should" toward New Zealand. The latter refused to allow U.S. ships armed with nuclear weapons into its ports and Australia, you see, is absolutely avoiding condemnation of it.

In Canberra Lugar again foisted on people the view that the South Pacific countries cannot do without the U.S. "nuclear umbrella." He declared that the nuclear-free zone treaty of 13 South Pacific forum countries is "illogical."

The United States has other reasons to be displeased. It has become accustomed to impudently exploiting fish stocks even in the coastal fisheries of the states in this region. This causes the latter great harm and they are acting in defense of their just economic interests. Washington is also angry at the heightened differences of opinion with Australia in the agricultural sphere.

In general terms, "government inspector" Lugar was clearly sent to lessen the negative impact of the course which the United States is stubbornly pursuing. But by all accounts his trip is not particularly successful.

Report Views Nuclear Policy Remarks

PM091549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Skalkin report: "Unceremonious Visitor"]

[Text] Wellington, 4 Sep -- For some time, or, to be more precise, since the time of the New Zealand Labor government's proclamation of its nuclear-free policy which closed the country's port to American nuclear ships, the United States has been conducting a ceaseless propaganda campaign against Wellington. The remarks, orchestrated from across the ocean, criticizing New Zealand policy often attain the pitch of psychological warfare, violating the norms of the customary relations between independent states. More and more frequently, official American representatives are going over the heads of the New Zealand government to appeal to the country's public.

That is how one can assess the statements made by Richard Lugar, chairman of the U.S. Senate International Relations Committee, who visited the New Zealand capital in recent days. Clearly abusing hospitality, the senator permitted himself to make flagrant attacks on D. Lange's government, thereby spurring on internal opposition to him. Thus the decision to turn the South Pacific into a nuclear-free zone, supported by New Zealand, was described by the senator as a "hare-brained scheme."

Nor did he waste the opportunity to talk about the notorious "Soviet threat." Since he did not and could not have any arguments to support this so-called thesis, Lugar resorted to malicious insinuations.

The American visitor's unceremonious attacks aroused indignation in many inhabitants of the country. A wave of commentaries and readers' letters protesting about this has reached the pages of the newspapers here.

LIGACHEV, CSSR OFFICIAL HOLD 'CORDIAL' TALKS

LD082300 Moscow Televssion Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Comrade Ligachev received today Zdenak Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO, who has arrived in Moscow. On Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's instruction, Lagechev conveyed the CPSU general secretary's answers to the questions that the paper's editorial board had sent him in advance. A cordial and driendly conversation took place. Taking part were Comrade Rakhmanin, first deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department, and Zavadil, Czechoslovakia's ambassador to the USSR.

MILOVIC HEADS DELEGATION FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

Bilateral Discussions

LD092156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ante Milovic, president of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council, who is paying a visit to Moscow, accompanied by a high-ranking republican economic officials, tomorrow is to attend a festive meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of cooperation between the Yugoslav Jedinstvo and their Soviet partners.

Milovic and the officials accompanying him used the day in Moscow today to establish a number of important economic contacts in the State Planing Committee, the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and a number of foreign trade firms with which Croatian enterprises enjoy successful cooperation.

The chief topic in these talks was the current level of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yogoslavia, which is this year stagnating for several reasons, including the fall in oil prices on the world market. The disproportion in exchange and the disruption of the planned goals demand that both countries and their economies should adapt more rapidly to the new situation, and call for joint efforts to overcome it. Ante Milovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, is to continue these business contacts and talks.

Received by Kamentsev

LD092244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ante Milovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, today met with Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Milovic, who has already met a number of high-ranking Soviet businessmen, discussed with Kamentsev possibly ways of overcoming present difficulties in Soviet-SFRY economic cooperation.

The two officials also discussed the successful cooperation between the economies of the two countries, in which the Croatian economy has a considerable share. It was stressed that both sides should seek new possibilities for realizing the planned volume of trade, which amounts to about $7 billion annually in both directions.

The talks were attained by SFRY Ambassardor in Moscow Milojko Drulovic.

SFRY ENVOY MEETS WITH SHEVARDNADZE IN MOSCOW

LD091502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1533 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow; 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Edvard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign affairs minister,today received Milojko Drulovic, the Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, who after 4 years is due to leave the USSR shortly.

Shevardnadze and Drulovic exchanged views on the present state of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and dwelt in particular on some issues of trade between the two countries. The Soviet minister spoke of the possibility of overcoming the current difficulties in the trade between the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Reference was also made to current international issues. The Yugoslav ambassador drew the Soviet minister's attention to the importance of the decisions taken during the recent nonaligned summit in Harare, while Shevardnadze spoke especially of the current Soviet foreign policy tasks and international situation as a whole.

BULGARIAN ENVOY MARKS SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

LD092355 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by Dimitur Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the socialist revolution -- recorded, speaking in Russian.

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In the spirit of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the 13th BCP Congress set a line toward the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the country on the basis of general application of achievements of science and technological progress. The eternal friendship and the course toward the all-round cooperation and reapproachment between our fraternal countries and peoples has entered a new, higher state. The first joint Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-production associations, enterprises and institutions are working successfully, and new ones are being established. [passage omitted]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria brings an honorable contribution to the deepening of cooperation between CEMA member countries and to the strengthening of the defense ability of the Warsaw Pact Organization. Our country fully supports the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The unilaterial moratorium on nuclear tests declared by the Soviet Union in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, which has been in existence for more than a year and has been extended to 1 January 1987, is an expression of political courage and responsibility before history, a realistic way of saving mankind from nuclear disaster. Inspired by the new humane Soviet peace initiative, peoples rightly expect from U. S. politicians and politicans from other countries, realistic thinking and realistic deeds for the preservation of peace. Our proposals and initiative to make the Balkans a nuclear - and chemical weapons-free zone and about good neighborliness and peace in the world are well known.

Dear friends, accept on behalf of the Bulgarian people, gratitude for your fraternal love, your unselfish help. [passage omitted]

COMMENTARY CRITIQUES WOERNER'S MORATORIUM STANCE

PM091430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 86 Second Edition p 44

[Ye. Grigoryev "Rejoinder": "Woerner's 'Claw'"]

[Text] It is rightly said that you can tell a man by his friends. FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner has long been close friends with the chief and other officials of the Pentagon. In his official capacity but also, doubtless, on account of likemindedness and spiritual affinity.

In any event the Bundeswehr leader is marked by a particularly pro-Pentagon zeal. Across the Atlantic they only have to contemplate militarizing outer space and put forward SDI and he immediately joins in with his own Euro-SDI. And Woerner's endless speeches about "Soviet superiority" and the "Soviet threat"? He is always among the first European NATO advocates when Washington strategists find themselves in an unenviable position.

Such is the case, now, for example. In its refusal to stop nuclear tests the U.S. Administration stands before the whole world increasingly clearly as an opponent of nuclear disarmament. What does Woerner do here? He urgently calls a press conference in Bonn despite the holiday lull in politics there. It is clear from a report in DIE WELT which reached us with a certain delay that the FRG defense minister staunchly sided with the U.S. Administration on this issue, too.

With the uninitiated in mind, Woerner began by unscrupulously juggling with numbers. He alleged that the USSR has carried out more nuclear explosions in the last 15 years than the United States. However, he is certainly aware that one-third of the explosions in the USSR were carried out for purely peaceful, national economic purposes and that they were not conducted on test sites, which is the only place where weapons can be tested. Thus the United States has carried out incomparably more nuclear weapons tests than the USSR.

But is there nothing he will not do for the sake of his nuclear pals from the Pentagon! Shielding them, Woerner enlarged on the argument that the extended Soviet moratorium does not promote the solution of the task of cutting nuclear armaments. Why? The minister declined, of course, to elucidate. He did declare that the actual ending of tests was a "long-term goal," but also stated that until that far-off time arrives it is in no way possible to refrain from a "modest number of tests."

Woerner's "arguments," legerdemain, and phrases are identical to those of the Pentagon elite. And the course in its practical interpretation is the same: a course opposed to silence on the nuclear test sites and in favor of a further buildup (logically also in the FRG itself) of already overfilled nuclear arsenals.

It is quite clear that Woerner's line runs contrary to the feelings and expectations of the majority of the FRG population, major political forces in that country, and sensible figures, which even the ruling camp is not without. But there is another aspect to the attempts made by official Bonn representatives of the Woerner type to turn the question of banning nuclear tests inside out and examine it in the usual anti-Soviet light, since in so doing they essentially place additional obstacles in the path of creating the necessary conditions for a productive Soviet-American summit meeting and for curbing the arms race.

Are certain Bonn circles ready to share such responsibility with the American Administration? And why, to adapt and well-known proverb, must the claw be put in where the cowboy's horse is beating its hoof, especially when it is beating its hoof against nuclear detonators.

MASSING OF NATO TROOPS IN NORWAY VIEWED

LD092242 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm September 9 TASS -- NATO large-scale exercises code-named "Northern Wedding-86" are continuing on the territory of Norway. The landing of units of marines of a number of NATO countries began in the south of the country today. In the area of Sanefjord a beachhead was taken by units of the Fourth Amphibian Brigade of the U.S. Marines Corps, in the area of Larvik -- British and Dutch units. About 12,000 servicemen of the United States and other states, Norway's NATO allies, will be amassed in the southern part of Norway NATO allies, will be amassed in the southern part of Norway in the course of the stage called "Blue Fox". The exercises also involved 15,000 Norwegian troops, ships and helicopters of NATO countries Canadian units are involved in the "Brave Lion" stage of the exercises in the north of Norway.

Such a heavy massing of NATO troops of Norway's shores is unprecedented. The Northern Wedding-86 involves a total of 35,000 servicemen, more than 150 ships and hundreds of planes from nine NATO countries. The militaristic NATO exercises run counter to the demands of the public of Northern Europe that peace and stability be preserved in the region, that a nuclear free zone be established there.

COMMENTARY VIEWS RESULTS OF WALTERS TOUR

LD090912 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Aleksandr Bogomolev commentary]

[Excerpts] General Vernon Walters, America's ambassador to the UN, and President Reagan's special envoy, has just completed a nearly week-long tour of Western Europe, a tour which sent him to Brussels, the Hague, Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, Bonn, and London. So will the genral be able to report on a successful mission? Our observer Aleksandr Bogomolev writes:

The chief and only aim of the general's trip to Western Europe was to persuade the United States' allies to join Washington's anti-Libyan action. It again shows that neither economic nor overtly piratic military actions against Tripoli have proved to be of any effect. To achieve results, the White House feels an international front involving the West European allies should be formed against Libya. Shortly before last April's attack on the Arab country, Vernon Walters made a similar tour of the European capitals. His present tour was made on the background the provocative manuevers of an American naval (?force off) Libya's coast, and an escalation of the propaganda campaign against Al-Qadhdhafi. The general demanded harsh sanctions against Libya,(?but) it's worth noting, however, that the general failed to present any facts to support his talk about a Libyan threat.

On the eve of the visit, the DAILY TELEGRAPH of London (?described it) as obscure the so-called facts produced in support of Washington's charges against Libya.

Statements to this effect had made no impressions on officials in any of the capitals Vernon Walters visited. A British Foreign Office spokesman said that Walters gave no clear evidence of terrorism being concocted by Libya. London was the last point on Walter's itinerary. (?Of course, support from) Whitehall on this issue has special significance. [Words indistinct] This time, however, judging by reports in the media, the general had to leave Britain without much to show for his efforts. Margaret Thatcher didn't even cut short her visit to Scotland for a meeting with the personal envoy of the United States President. [passage omitted]

Probably Whitehall is aware of the political losses the government may suffer by participating in another aggression. Another reason is fear of the attitude of the British people, and this is fresh evidence of the power of British public opinion. (?However, there are) some developments causing alarm, and one of them is the arrival in Britain of additional F-111 bombers. [Words indistinct] although the Americans claim that this is a routine visit of [words indistinct], no one doubts that such (?compliments) won't stop them from using the machines in a military operation. This time there have been reports of suspicious activities at a British military base in Akrotiri, on Cyprus, where United States troops are stationed. [passage omitted] Vernon Walters is returning home empty handed.

AKHROMEYEV MEETS FINNISH CHIEF OF STAFF

PM091514 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Vice Admiral J. Klenberg, chief of the Finnish Defense Forces General Staff, arrived in the Soviet Union 8 September at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

At the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport the Finnish guest was met by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, Colonel Generals I.M. Golushko and Ye. ye. Kondakov, Colonel General of Aviation V. Ye. Pankin, Lieutenant Generals G.A. Borisov and B.A. Omelichev, and other Soviet Armed Forces generals, admirals, and officers.

Colonel R. Helminen, military, naval, and air attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

An honor guard was drawn up at the airport in honor of the lofty guest. Vice Admiral J. Klenberg accepted the report of the leader of the guard and reviewed the Soviet servicemen.

The same day there was a meeting between Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev and Vice Admiral J. Klenberg.

Vice Admiral J. Klenberg laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall and visited the M.V. Frunze Military Academy. The Finnish guest familiarized himself with the organization of the teaching process. He was shown around by Colonel General V.N. Konchits, chief of the academy.

MERCHANT MARINE MINISTER MEETS GREEK COUNTERPART

LD092136 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- The state of and prospects for cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and Greece in sea shipping were discussed during a meeting today between first Deputy Minister of Merchant Marine of the U.S.S.R. Vladimir Tikhonov and Minister of Merchant Marine of Greece Evstathios Alexandris, who is on a visit to the Soviet Union.

It was noted during the meeting that in the past few years bilateral ties in sea merchant marine operations were developing fruitfully in a number of areas on the basis of the December 18, 1975 Soviet-Greek inter-governmental agreement on sea shipping. The document contained several important principles of freedom of navigation and provided for the granting by the sides of the most favored nation's status to each other. Under the terms of the agreement a Soviet-Greek Merchant Marine Commission was set up. It holds annual sessions in turns in the Soviet Union and Greece.

Soviet transport organizations maintains close contacts with the union of greek shipowners, share it with the experience of organizing the transportation of different cargoes, in improving the efficiency of loading-unloading operations and methods of seamen training. The two sides also maintain contacts in charter operations.

Cooperation is developing successfully within the framework of international organizations -- the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), where the stands of the U.S.S.R. and Greece often coincide.

During the visit Evstathios Alexandris will visit Leningrad where he will get acquainted with the operation of that major Soviet port.

DOBRYNIN, ZAGLADIN MEET VISITING DELEGATIONS

LD082039 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- A meeting was held today between a CPSU delegation consisting of Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the Socialist Party of Belgium (Flemish wing) consisting of its chairman Karel Van Miert, members of its leadership K. Tobbak and J. Veyniks, and the expert-adviser of the party on disarmament problems R. Koolsat. In the course of a friendly and open conversation the sides raised a wide range of questions dealing with the development of the international situaton, especially in the European Continent.

Soviet Communist and Flemish Socialists are unanimous in their understanding of the tremendous responsibility of peace forces, of all the realistically-minded politicians for promoting in every way the solution of the most burning problem -- the staving off the menace of an atomic war, the revival of the climate of trust and mutual understanding and the transfer from confrontation to cooperation among countries and peoples in all the spheres.

It was stressed that Europe could play an important part in this process because of its historic traditions and experience.

Dobrynin spoke in detail about the program of the creation of a system of all-embracing security put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress, about the efforts exerted by the CPSU and the Soviet state for its implementation and in this connection about the latest peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

It was stressed that the Soviet side was ready to support any other ideas aimed at the consolidation of peace irrespective of where they come from. Every practical step in the lessening of the war threat and in the consolidation of the security of nations will meet with quick and adequate response on the part of the Soviet side.

Flemish Socialists told the Soviet delegation about the struggle of the peace-minded forces in Belgium and pointed out that the stand of the Socialist Party is consonant in many respects with the Soviet proposals, specifically, on such important problems affecting the interests of Belgium as the liquidation of medium-range nuclear-missile weapons and chemical weapons, the creation in Europe of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons and the reduction of conventional armaments and the armed forces.

Representatives of the leaders of the Socialist Party voiced their sincere support for the major Soviet initiative -- the prolongation of hte unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

Both delegations reiterated the striving of the CPSU and the Socialist Party of Belgium (the Flemish wing) for developing contacts between the two parties in the interests of the consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

PCF Delegation

LD092022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1631 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (TASS) -- A meeting took place today between Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of te CPSU Central Committee; Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee; and a delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] headed by Philippe Herzog, member of the French Communist Party Politburo. The delegation was in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, with the aim of familiarizing themselves with the socioeconomic policy of the CPSU at the present-day stage. Anatoliy Dobrynin noted the indissoluble link between the internal policy of the CPSU and the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, and the initiatives aimed at averting the danger of war; at creating an all-embracing system of international security; at halting the nuclear arms race and, as the first step -- the immediate halting of nuclear tests.

The delegation of the french Communist Party stressed the importance of a broader familiarization on the part of the French and the international public with the internal and foreign policy of the CPSU, and the striving of French Communists to promote this.

Both sides expressed deep satisfaction with the fruitful development of relations between the CPSU and the French Communist Party. Matters concerned with the further development of the dialogue and cooperation between the CPSU and the French Communist Pary were discussed.

GLUKHOV REPORT ON UNIFIL DEATHS IN LEBANON

PM091536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Between Two Fires"]

[Text] Beirut, 5 Sep -- The deaths of three servicemen of a French battalion of the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon have exacerbated the already inflamed situation in southern Lebanon. The Frenchmen died when they ran into an explosive charge laid in their path near the village of Jwayya in the region of Tyre. It was the second incident of this kind in 3 weeks. It is reported that France has demanded the urgent convening of the UN Security Council. The French contingent is the largest in the UN interim force, which numbers approximately 6,000 men. It was set up in 1978 to help fulfill UN Security Council Resolution 425 on the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied south of Lebanon and on the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty.

Sabotaging the UN decisions, Israel strove right from the start to eliminate the presence of the international force, regarding it as an obstacle to its predatory schemes. At Tel Aviv's instigation, the Israeli puppets of the "South Lebanese Army" have repeatedly organized provocations against the "blue helmets." It is also a noteworthy fact that the Israeli prime minister once again visited southern Lebanon yesterday, met with the leader of the South Lebanese mercenaries, and came out against the stationing of UN troops on the Lebanese border. The United States also essentially intends to wreck their activities, having sharply cut back funding for the UN interim force this year.

Under the conditions of a civil war and a very complex internal political situation, individual sallies against UN troops are also to be observed in Lebanon itself. In particular, Islamic fundamentalists of the "party of Allah" -- "Hizballah" -- are being specially active. However, the Lebanese public and the country's official circles sharply condemn the provocative sallies and support the UN interim force, demanding the fulfillment of the mission for which it was set up.

PROGRAM VIEWS U.S. 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST LIBYA

LD091038 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1447 GMT 8 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Video shows bombed aircraft at airport, suspects being questioned; Gandhi addressing conference] There have been attempts in Washington and some other countries of the West to use the seizure of the aircraft at Karachi Airport for new attacks on Libya. At the height of the incident in this Pakistani city the United States tried to fly in an antiterrorist group there from the U.S. Army, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports. The airlift of a special subdivision of the Delta Force was carried out with the approval of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and by agreement with the Pakistani authorities, who gave permission for an aircraft to land at Karachi Airport.

Meanwhile the aircraft-carrier Forrestal and the group of ships escorting her left Naples bound for the shores of Libya, while the aircraft-carrier John Kennedy is following orders to leave a Spanish port.

President Reagan, the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE writes, is trying to find any excuse for new armed aggression against Libya. And even though Tripoli has officially declared its complete noninvolvement in the seizure of the aircraft, it is nevertheless probable that Washington intends to punish once again the Libyan Jamahiriyah. This was how the bombardments of Libyan cities in April were justified. Against whom are the U.S. militarists aiming their guns now?, the newspaper asks.

Crises and conflicts in various areas of the world serve as fertile ground for international terrorism. Decisively condemning terrorist actions against completely innocent people, the Soviet Union has called on all states to cooperate effectively in totally eradicating this dangerous phenomenon.

GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATES TUNISIAN PREMIER

LD091546 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (TASS) -- The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a message to Rachid Sfar containing congratulations and best wishes in connection with his appointment to the post of Prime Minister of the Republic of Tunisia.

In his reply R. Sfar expressed his warmest gratitude for the congratulations.

The messages express confidence that the relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Tunisia will develop for the benefit of the peoples of both countries in the interests of universal peace and international security.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS RSA EXECUTION OF ANC MEMBERS

MB100545 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1830 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Aleksandr Volgov commentary]

[Text] At dawn, on the morning of 9 September, three African National Congress [ANC] members were executed in Pretoria's central prison. This matter is commented on by Aleksandr Volgov.

Their names are Andrew Zondo, Sipho Bridget Xulu, and Clarence Lucky Payi. They are victims of apartheid's brutality simply because they sought in their land of birth, under which a person's color would not matter, with a premium placed on citizen's natural abilities contributing to society. These aims and aspirations are anathema to the racists, who deem them fit for severe punishment, including capital punishment. It was common knowledge that arrangements were afoot to hang these three men, who were patriotically inspired. A leading antiapartheid organization urged authorities to commute the death sentences. The United Nations, together with an assortment of international organizations, pleaded for clemency. However, the racist authorities were supported in their intentions in some quarters. U.S. and British delegations to the United Nations vetoed attempts by member countries to have the United Nations Security Council take stringent action against these racist murderers in Pretoria. Well, they are now satisfied with the prize.

It is true that the racists hesitated in carrying out the executions during the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare. They waited for the summit to end before committing their new apartheid crime, free from remorse or rebuke. Our people will continue struggling to restore human rights to Africans, a cause for which we have sacrificed our lives. The antiapartheid campaign will continue until the freedom fighters emerge victorious. So said one of the victims, 20-year old Andrew Zondo, before his hanging.

Events in South Africa indicate that, whatever brutal and fearful measures the authorities may resort to, Africans will not be deterred from fighting for human rights in their land of birth. South Africa belongs to all its residents, regardless of color, black or white. South Africa will be home to all its residents, without racial discrimination. The government that will rule South Africa will be freely elected by all people who qualify under universal suffrage. These ideas are enshrined in the Freedom Charter, the political bible of freedom-loving South Africans. The day when these ideas are translated into concrete action is not far off. Apartheid, along with its racist murders, will be completely eradicated from the face of South Africa.

STEBANOV COMMENTS ON SOWETO DAY OF MOURNING

MB041814 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1830 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Eugene Stebanov commentary]

[Text] In South Africa, the leaders of the antiapartheid campaign in Soweto have invited all South Africans to observe Thursday, September 4th, as a day of mourning for the people killed by security forces during antiapartheid demonstrations.

On this date, memorial services for the victims killed by police and army bullets will be held. The victims met their fate last week. This matter is commented upon by Eugene Stebanov.

Thirty African antiapartheid activists have been killed in cold blood by the South African police and army. More than 300 people were injured. The country is ruled under the provisions of the state of emergency declared on 12 June this year. The Pretoria regime has unleashed a terrible scene of confusion and distortion by its decision to harass by strong methods all those opposed to apartheid in South Africa. Among those killed, children are also included. Children are being killed by bullets fired in the open on the streets; some children are being taken into police custody, and others appear in racist courts to receive stiff sentences. Just recently, in a northern Cape rural village, 160 kilometers from Cape Town, 13 African children were collectively sentenced to 118 years imprisonment solely because they participated in the antiapartheid campaign. The government explains such measures as a medium to recreating democracy in South Africa.

Despite the very brutal harassment of antiapartheid activists, the campaign against unjust apartheid laws continues unabated. Children are joining the campaign against apartheid. The youth, including school children, together with the leaders of the trade union movements, religious groups, academic associations, and multiracial action groups have all thrown their lot into the campaign against apartheid. Replacements for those who have been killed are readily available. The burial and mourning for those who have been shot by security forces is not simply to pay homage to the departed who sacrificed their lives in the campaign for freedom, equality, and self-determination, but it is an invitation to all the residents of South Africa to pursue the antiapartheid campaign more vigorously than before in order to eradicate apartheid and allow for the abolition of oppression, discrimination, and economic exploitation.

ETHIOPIAN DIPLOMAT ADDRESSES NEWS CONFERENCE

LD091408 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- Getachew Tadesse, [name as received] charge d'affaires a.i. of the provisional military government of Socialist Ethiopia to the USSR, stated at a press conference here today:

After the outbreak of the Ethiopian revolution in 1974, the masses tuned their course of development to the programme of the national democratic revolution. Its programme envisaged to completely abolish feudalism, imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism from Ethiopia and establish a people's democratic republic.

Today most of the things set in the programme are being fulfilled in stages. In the past 12 years the foundations have been laid to improve the lives of the broad masses who languished in backwardness.

The burning question of power which was so important since the inception of the revolution was successfully solved by the establishment of the workers party of Ethiopia. Accordingly, a draft constitution which will allow the formation of the republic was forwarded for public opinion. A referendum will be carried out and soon the republic will be proclaimed. Ultimately the oppressed people of Ethiopia will exercise power and democracy.

In the past twelve years efforts to build the country's economy are highly encouraging, Getachew Tadesse said. As agriculture is the basis of the country's economy, the peasants were organised in cooperatives. Today nearly 4,000 agricultural service cooperatives and 1,500 agricultural producers cooperatives were formed. The contribution of agriculture to the national economy has risen by 44 percent in comparison to the figure before the revolution.

The effects of drought had largely been put under control by a programme of action. Up to now over half a million people were moved and settled from the drought-prone north to the fertile western and south-western parts of the country.

To change the scattered pattern of living of the peasants and to enable them to live in communities, to utilize land properly and to increase production a villagisation programme is successfully under way. As a result, up to the month of June over 20,237 villages were formed.

In comparison to the pre-revolutionary times, the great change is seen in the industrial sector. The number of industries including those that were nationalized and those that were newly built reached to 197. These contribute to 95 percent of the country's industrial production. In terms of investment and production it shows not only that the contribution of this sector to the national economy is great but also that government holding is growing.

The growth of the contribution of this sector to the national economy from nearly 5 percent on the eve of the revolution to 7.9 percent today clearly shows that the industrial sector is improving. Above all these numerous industries which will greatly contribute to the growth of the national economy are being built by the continuous assistance of socialist countries.

Encouraging results are being attained in social and cultural spheres. Health service coverage increased from 20 percent in 1974 to about 43 percent in 1984. The literacy rate which was 7 percent at the eve of the revolution is now raised to 61 percent.

The subversive policy followed by imperialism and the internal and external allies against the Ethiopia revolution compels the country to divert a substantial part of the resources to defence needs, Getachew Tadesse pointed out.

Ethiopia's foreign policy is based on the well-known principles of peaceful coexistence and proletarian internationalism. It is also based on the principles of non-alignment. We make close contact and cooperation with those who fight for justice, democracy and national independence and above all with the socialist countries.

Peace is not a matter of particular nations or organisations. It should be a concern of all peoples and all nations of the world, stressed the Ethiopian representative. To remove the threat of war and maintain peace, the extension of the moratorium up to January 1987 by the Soviet Union clearly proves its concern for the fate and existence of humanity.

Charge d'affaires a.i. of the provisional military government of Socialist Ethiopia to the USSR expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for assistance to Ethiopia in fulfilling socio-economic plans.

CHILEAN ELECTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED BY PROTESTS

PM091026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Vadim Listov "Commentator's Column": "Day of Action"]

[Text] On 4 September the Chilean people held another day of national protest against Pinochet's fascist dictatorship. Despite intimidation, roundups, and arrests, despite the fact that troops had been mustered in the cities and the authorities had said they would crush by force any manifestations of protest, the streets and squares of Santiago and many of the country's cities once again witnessed mass popular demonstrations. They were held under the slogan of struggle for the speediest restoration of freedom and democracy.

This day of national protest was not the first demonstration of its kind by the whole people. They have been held by democratic forces in the past. But it is symbolic that Chileans took to the streets precisely in September. This month occupies a special place in the country's history: 18 September is Independence Day, and previously, until the 1973 coup, presidential elections were usually held 4 September. It was 4 September 1970 that Salvador Allende, the candidate for the coalition of left-wing forces, won the election. This is why the present demonstrations against tyranny were distinguished by their special militancy, their mass nature, and the Chileans' clearly expressed will to secure the elimination of Pinochet's tyranny.

On the eve of national protest day, in an attempt to throw the opposition ranks into confusion and to intimidate the participants in antigovernment demonstrations, the leader of the junta declared that his services had "uncovered an arms cache" belonging to opponents of the regime. The junta's maneuver was exposed and resolutely condemned by the Communist Party of Chile, which emphasized that such false statements are aimed at splitting the front of opponents of dictatorship and "justifying" terror against participants in the national protest day.

It is well known that Pinochet's military-fascist dictatorship is maintained exclusively thanks to U.S. support. It would have collapsed long ago but for the financial and other props with which Washington periodically shores it up. At the same time, the growth of the popular movement forces the U.S. Administration from time to time to issue statements of Washington's "concern" at "violations of human rights" in Chile, about the "desirability of restoring democracy" and so forth. They at once grant the dictatorship another multimillion-dollar loan on preferential terms. As we see, Washington quickly forgets its "concern at the fate of democracy" in Chile as soon as a real threat is posed to American domination there.

Demands for an end to the fascist dictatorship and for the restoration of democratic rights and freedoms are being heard increasingly loudly in Chile. Despite the repression and terror, despite the vacillations and indecisiveness of certain opposition forces, the people's masses are continuing their stubborn struggle against the hated regime. They are fully resolved to carry it through to victory -- this is the important lesson of this day of national protest.

POSSIBLE CAUSES OF ATTEMPT ON PINOCHET VIEWED

LD092229 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vasiliy Kharkov:

Details of Monday's attempt on the life of the Chilean dictator, Augusto Pinochet, provided today in foreign wire-service dispatches, recreate, albeit not in full, the incident. Pinochet was returning to Santiago from his countryside residence. A lorry with a trailer blocked the path to his motorcade consisting of six cars. The first car in the general's motorcade blew up on a mine, and automatic fires was opened on the others. The dictator was in the fifth car which turned back as soon as the fire started. The general escaped with a slight injury of his left hand. His six bodyguards were killed, 12 people from his entourage were wounded. The attackers escaped from the scene.

Soon afterwards, Pinochet, addressing a group of generals, threatened to toughen repressions. Those who talked about human rights and other similar things, he said, should be expelled from the country or put into prison. A curfew was added to the state of siege imposed immediately after the assassination attempt. House-to-house searches and arrests are under way in Santiago. Troops are especially active in workers' neighborhoods. All entries and exits are blocked by army armoured carriers. According to UPI news agency, shooting was being heard from the sealed-off areas.

A U.S. State Department spokesman expressed support for the dictator's ruthless punitive measures. This confirms the hypocrisy of the American Administration's attempts to dissociate itself from the Pinochet regime's crimes. It is the American backing and assistance, above all in the military field, which keep the Chilean repressive dictatorship afloat. Naturally, the only thing which is worrying Washington is how to prevent Chile from returning to democratic forms of government.

The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI reported today that the assassination attempt was a natural outcome of the present-day situation in the country characterized by large-scale repressions by the military regime and acute political instability. This instability, or, to be more precise, the growing isolation of the dictatorship, is determined above all by mounting popular resistance. Under these conditions, in the opinion of some foreign news media bodies, the assassination attempt might have been staged in order to create a pretext for drowning in blood opposition movement.

The Mexican newspaper JORNADA reported, for instance, that the attempt could have been set up by the Pinochet secret police. The Argentine radio station, Radio Continental, described the attempted assassination as evidence of mounting internal struggle within the Chilean military.

This way or another, the attempt on the life of the Chilean military leader shows the gravity of the crisis of the Pinochet dictatorship and confirms that the Chilean people's will for freedom and democracy cannot be broken by any repressions.

PLENUM REPORT LISTS BELORUSSIA'S FAILINGS

PM091631 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Jul 86 pp 2-3

["Abbreviated" account of "Report by Comrade N.N. Slyunkov," candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, at Third Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum in Minsk on 28 July 1986: "The Tasks of Republic Party Organizations in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1986-90"].

[Text] Comrades!

Our country has entered an exceptionally important and crucial period of its history. The ideas and decisions of the 27th Congress have given a powerful and dynamic charge to social development and have activated all spheres of life -- the political, economic, and spiritual spheres.

The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo are engaged on vast work to implement the congress decisions, constantly monitor the pulse of the changes, and check achievements against plans.

This businesslike efficiency, purposefulness, and consistency of the party were displayed with renewed vigor at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum. The plenum summed up the initial results of the work which was launched following the congress to implement the party's strategic directives in the sphere of economic and social development and defind the basic tasks for the current 5-year plan period.

The basic energies and resources will be concentrated along the key avenues of development of the economy, changes in structural and investment policy, acceleration of scientific and technical progress. and enhancement of Soviet people's prosperity. This testifies to the irreversibility of the restructuring process and to Bolshevik determination to pursue it actively, assertively, and uncompromisingly.

The republic 5-year plan was drawn up bearing in mind the fact that the current 5-year plan period is a decisive stage in the implementation of the party's economic strategy. It meets the directives and demands of the 27th Congress and the Central Commitee June Plenum, and also accords with the task of doubling production potential by the year 2000.

National income and the volume of industrial output are planned to increase by 26 percent. The average annual output volume of agricultural production must rise by 13.4 percent. It is planned to achieve the increase in material output without recruiting additional manpower. Labor productivity is due to increase by 26 percent in industry, by 26.3 percent in agriculture, and by 20 percent in construction. It is planned to reduce the materials-intensiveness of the gross social product by at least 5 percent, the energy-intensiveness of the national income by 11 percent, and its metals-intensiveness by 16 percent. In order to resolve the social program projected by the party, it is planned to build more than 28 million square meters of housing, which on kolkhozes and sovkhozes will mean double the amount constructed in the previous 5-year plan period.

As you can see, the draft plan is geared to the dynamic development of the republic's economy and social sphere. Its indicators are intensive.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum noted that the struggle for organization, businesslike efficiency, and improvement of intraparty relations remains a most important sector. The republic party organization makes these elements part of the foundations of its work, mobilizing the republic's working people to fulfill the targets for the year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The volume of industrial output increased by 7.4 percent in January-June. All oblasts, ministries, and departments coped with the plans for output production and sales. In comparison with the corresponding period of last year, the increases in purchases were 9 percent for livestock and poultry, 8 percent for milk, and 3 percent for eggs. The milk yield per cow increased by 116 kg. The average daily weight in breeding and fattening stock increased by 29 grams for pigs and 13 grams for cattle. Workers in consumer services for the population and in transportation, except river transportation, fulfilled their 6-month targets.

These indicators set some workers minds at rest. Some even developed a feeling of complacency. This is no time for self-deception. There is still no steady progress in the economy's qualitative development. We have moved only a little way along the path of transferring it to the tracks of intensification, we have achieved no shift in terms of raising the technical standards and quality of production, we have failed to strengthen state discipline properly, and we have not enhanced cadres' responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and pledges.

During the first 6 months, 54 enterprises failed to cope with the output sales plan and 46 failed to cope with the labor productivity growth plan. The June targets for output sales were not met by Brest, Gomel, or Grodno Oblasts, Minsk City, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, or the republic as a whole. This is a dangerous sign which could complicate the fulfillment of the current year's targets unless measures are taken.

The output of top-grade products fell by 2.9 percent.

A large fall (20.6 percent) was allowed to occur in Minsk. Some 14 enterprises failed to meet targets for the production of output qualifying for the Seal of Quality.

Pledges on enhancing the productivity of the dairy herd and the fattening and raising of cattle and pigs were not fulfilled. Weight gains in breeding and fattening cattle fell in Vitebsk and Grodno Oblasts. Feed procurement was less than last year. The 6-month plan for commissioning fixed capital, schools, hospitals, polyclinics, and vocational and technical schools was not fulfilled. The Ministry of Industrial Construction, 14 of its trusts and combines, and 96 out of 250 construction administrations failed to cope with the contract work program. Fulfillment of the retail trade turnover plan was not ensured by the Ministry of Trade (Comrade Makayed), the Belorussian Cooperative Union (Comrade Chigir), the Ministry of Consumer services (Comrade Grib), or the Belorussian SSR State Agroindustrial Committee.

As you can see, Comrades, there are no grounds for self-satisfaction. On the contrary, it is necessary to work with greater efforts and greater dedication. The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, the soviet ispolkoms, and the ministry and department collegiums must critically analyze the results of work in the first 6 months, reveal the causes of shortcomings and map out ways to eliminate them, and determine measures for the successful fulfillment of plans for the second 6 months and of pledges for the current year.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum demanded an acceleration of restructuring in all spheres of our life. Restructuring is mandatory for all -- from the rank and file communist to the party committee leader, from the worker to the minister, from the engineer to the academician. In other words, restructuring will progress successfully and yield the desired results only by becoming a cause of the whole people. The achievement of a dynamic pace in the development of the economy, of high efficiency indicators, and of earnest and positive changes in the social sphere now constitutes the main criterion in evaluating the activity of party organizations and our cadres. The reorientation of investment and structural policy, the acceleration of the reconstruction and retooling of existing production units, the active development of machine building, and the reduction of the investment cycle constitute a key link in the work to implement the party's economic strategy. These tasks are particularly topical for our republic.

The policy of giving priority to new construction slowed down the pace of capital renewal, especially in machine building and metal processing. More than 80 percent of new equipment was channeled into expansion of the equipment pool rather than into the replacement of obsolete equipment. In industry as a whole, the proportion of equipment in use for over 10 years is 34.6 percent. Capital obsolescence diverts increasingly large funds into maintaining efficiency. During the previous 5-year plan period, expenditure on capital repairs of technological equipment increased by 40 percent.

The growth in output volume in 1981-85 was just about one-half the increase in investment in equipment. Return on investment fell by 12.6 percent. A large number of commissioned projects are operating at half-capacity. Some 136 of them have failed to reach their planned productivity and prime cost levels.

In the last few years there has been virtually no change in the equipment shift index. This year it stands at 1.54 in machine building enterprises. These indicators are lower still in Brest, Vitebsk, and Mogilev Oblasts. Some 13,000-14,000 units of metal processing equipment, in other words virtually one out of every ten machine tools, stand idle each day. The actual operating time of machine tools with digital program control, robots, automatic devices, and other advanced equipment in machine building enterprises as a whole represents only 20-25 percent of their scheduled work time.

This is not the way to achieve any substantial increase in production efficiency. It is necessary to radically change the approach.

The draft plan for the current 5-year plan period provides for 70 percent more capital investment than in the previous 5-year plan period to be channeled into the retooling and reconstruction of industrial production units. But the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the well-known Leningraders' initiative sets even higher targets. Expenditure on new construction could be reduced by 18 percent (R1.8 billion) or more. This will make it possible to raise the proportion of capital investment in reconstruction and retooling to 73-75 percent and to channel an additional R1.2 billion into the reequipment of existing production units and around R600 million into housing construction and other projects for social purposes. And an increase in enterprises' shift index will make it possible to withdraw from circulation inefficient fixed capital worth more than R2 billion.

What has to be done to make sure that this becomes reality? I will begin with the increasing of the enterprise shift index.

On the day of the survey carried out by the Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration, the number of industrial workers reporting for work was more than 800,000. Some 565,000 persons (69 percent) worked the first shift, 213,000 (26 percent the second shift, and 42,000 (5 percent) the third shift. Incidentally, the figure in Leningrad is 15 percent. The worker shift index is 1.45. This figure is 1.51 in Grodno Oblast, 1.46 in Mogilev Oblast, 1.45 in Vitebsk Oblast, 1.4 in Gomel and Minsk Oblasts, and 1.47 in Minsk City. Excluding continuous production units, the shift index is 1.4. But these are average figures. The coefficient is much lower at individual enterprises. The figures are 1.25 at Gomel's "Kristall" Plant, 1.27 at the Minsk clock and watch plant, 1.29 at the Orsha instruments plant and Minsk's "Udarnik," 1.34 at the Minsk automatic lines association, and 1.36 at the Baranovichi automatic lines plant.

At the same time, entire sectors in our republic are working on 2- and 3-shift systems. The shift index is 2.22 in light industry and 2.39 in the timber, wood processing, and pulp and paper industry. The Minsk bearings plant, the "Bobruyskfermmash" Association, and other enterprises operate at the shift index of 1.7.

The republic has all the opportunities to boost the worker shift index to 1.85-1.90. In its turn, this will make it possible to raise the shift index of equipment to 1.9-2. The number of first-shift workers operating low-productivity equipment must be reduced by approximately one-fourth and some 133,000-135,000 persons must be transferred to the second and third shifts. The area thus released must be handed over for reconstruction, retooling, development of capacities, and renewal of production. These measures could result in the release of 20-23 percent of premises. In this way the first shift (excluding continuous production units) could employ not more than 55 percent of workers (412,000 persons), the second shift 36-40 percent (272,000 persons), and the third shift 9 percent (76,000 persons). The implementation of the planned measures will make it possible to ensure three-shift work by highly-productive equipment.

Of course, Comrades, this is no simple matter. It is necessary to carry out broad explanatory work among people and ensure the thorough engineering, technological, and organizational preparation of production. The soviet organs must determine the best possible times for the start to finish of each shift's labor process and must review the operating systems of urban and surburban transportation, children's institutions, trade, educational establishments, and the entire services sphere. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must study the state of affairs and draft appropriate proposals. The preparation must be concluded bearing in mind that the transition to a higher shift index must begin right away this year.

And now about the expansion of reconstruction. Hitherto the Council of Ministers has not received any specific proposals from a single ministry or department.

The Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Nagibovich) is planning to spend 64 percent of capital investments on retooling and reconstruction in the current 5-year plan period. Meanwhile, the proportion of equipment aged between 10 and 20 years in the sector is almost 30 percent. The wear-out rate of fixed capital is in excess of 35 percent. The situation is even worse in the Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Belorussian SSR State Committee for the Fish Industry, and enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, where it is planned to allocate only 20-42 percent of funds for retooling and reconstruction. We categorically disagree with such a approach.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee instructed party committees to set up working groups in every enterprise to study and evaluate the technical standard of production and industrial output and to elaborate specific programs of action. It is to be hoped that they will complete this work as instructed. Following a thorough examination of its results at rayon, city, and oblast levels, proposals are to be submitted to the Belorussian Council of Ministers. They must be studied with union organs during August. Joint resolutions by the collegiums of union ministries and the Belorussian Council of Ministries on the further renewel of production must be adopted no later than September. The targets set by these resolutions must be incorporated in the plans for the 1987-90.

This work will be an important element in restructuring, and it must be performed in an organized and competent fashion, without any formalism. We will show the utmost principle in taking specific persons to taks for the slightest failure.

Particular attention must be given to the quality of retooling plans. Almost all enterprises have such plans for the current 5-year plan period. But what is their content, what is the level to which they will raise production and output? Many of them fail to solve the tasks set by the party as regards the renewal of production and make provision for inefficient technology, outdated labor organization, and obsolete equipment.

Expenditure on reconstruction by tractor and agricultural machine building enterprises located in the republic constitutes only 24 percent of capital investment. The retooling plans do not contain effective measures to accelerate the pace of equipment renewal or increase the return on it. Although almost 11 percent of active capital needs to be replaced each year, it is planned to replace only 2-3 percent.

For 12 years now the "Minskiy Traktorniy Zavod Imeni V.I. Lenina" Association (General Director Comrade Kuleshov, Party Committee Secretary Comrade Stukach) has been producing and improving the MTZ-80/82 tractor. The sum of R60 million was spent in the previous 5-year plan period alone on retooling existing production units. But the output of machines increased by 1.4 percent annually, without any change in their technical and operational specifications. No tractor has yet been produced which fully matches the relevant world standards.

The retooling plans of many enterprises take insufficient account of advanced scientific and technical achievements and envisage low quality indicators. For example, the cord cloth produced by Grodno's "Khimvolokno" Association (Director Comrade Semenov, Party Committee Secretary Comrade Anyaykin) falls considerably short of similar products abroad in terms of durability. But the plan for the expansion of production, whose implementation is costed at more than R50 million, is based on solutions which will not make it possible to raise production to world standards.

Particularly extensive work on retooling has to be done at enterprises under republic jurisdiction. The proportion of plants whose organizational and technical standards are below modern requirements in industry under union-republic jurisdiction is double that in sectors under union jurisdiction, while the proportion in industry under republic jurisdiction is 2.5 times higher than that in sectors under union jurisdiction.

The Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, the ministries and departments, the soviets, and enterprise leaders must immediately organize expert reviews of all plans and projects for retooling and reconstruction. Those which compromise the idea of accelerating scientific and technical progress or fail to contribute to the economy's transfer to the tracks of intensification must be firmly turned down and their implementation prohibited.

It is necessary to increase the output of new equipment using our own resources. Despite the importance of this task, many cadres approach its solution in an old-fashioned way. Some 37 percent of machine tools at the Minsk instruments plant (director Comrade Yermolitskiy, party committee secretary Comrade Lushchik) need renewal. But the retooling plan envisages the replacement of just one-half of them during the 12th 5-Year Plan period. Why so few? The plant leaders reply: There are no resources. At the same time, the equipment they plan to manufacture in 1990 using their own resources will be equivalent to 0.18 percent of total output volume.

The proportion of equipment for own use in the total volume of industrial output must increase to at least 4 percent by the end of the 5-year plan period. And this level must be exceeded by machine building enterprises. It is necessary to proceed from the premise that up to one-third of requirements for machine tools and machinery must be supplied from production using our own resources.

Major changes are necessary in the utilization of material resources. Materials expenditure in industry in the first 3 months fell by 0.5 percent below the plan figure and by almost 2 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. But only the reserves lying on the surface have been activated. Most leaders of enterprises, ministeries, and departments give insufficient attention to the introduction of low-waste and resource-saving technologies. Last year, while the overall consumption of ferrous metals increased by 5.4 percent in comparison with the preceding year, the amount of waste increased by 6 percent. Many enterprises pile up superfluous materials, thus increasing the shortage of such materials for other consumers. As of 1 June this year, remnants of precast ferroconcrete, steel pipes, and facing slabs in the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction were 1.5-1.7 times higher than the normative, while remnants of asbestos, cement, ceramics, and cast iron pressure pipes were 3-4 times higher.

What kind of struggle for savings, for reduction of the metals- and energy-intensivenes of production can we talk about while the actual norms at some enterprises encourage waste? The targets set for this year for savings of rolled ferrous metals in the Ministry of Local Industry and of Lumber in the Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry are easy to meet.

In a recent resolution, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers defined ways of achieving a fundamental improvement in the utilization of raw materials, fuel, energy, and other material resources. The republic government must accelerate the study of these questions and, taking previous decisions into account, must set new and higher targets. [paragraph continues]

The construction ministries and departments, jointly with the Belorussian SSR Gosstroy, Gosplan, and Gossnab, the oblispolkoms, and Minsk Gorispolkom, must elaborate and implement measures ensuring that the entire growth in construction and installation work during the 12th 5-Year Plan period results from savings in resources. The entire arsenal of means for the mobilization of every worker to discover and make the utmost use of existing reserves must be set in motion for the solution of this task.

Accelerating the pace of labor productivity growth is a most important task of the 5-year plan. During the first 6 months labor productivity fell in 143 associations and enterprises. Many of them are in Minsk, Grodno, and Gomel Oblasts.

It is not everywhere that output growth is achieved without increasing the numerical strength of the work force. Recently, output volumes have been rising steadily as a result of labor productivity growth in industry in Minsk City and Mogilev Oblast. The comrades in Grodno have drawn the appropriate conclusions from criticism. And yet the necessary turnabout has not occurred in Brest and Minsk Oblasts (Obkom Secretaries Comrades Zalomay and Turovich). This indicator stood at 85 and 86 percent respectively there.

Only one out of every four plants is coping successfully with the task set for the current 5-year plan period -- releasing 2-3 percent of the work force annually in existing enterprises. This year, existing production units in Brest Oblast have reduced the numerical strength of industrial production personnel by 0.3 percent, in Minsk Oblast by 0.6 percent, and in Grodno Oblast by 1 percent. This work has been poorly organized at enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Constructon Materials Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry. Over 100 collectives which have not commissioned any new capacities have not only failed to ensure a reduction but have actually allowed their numerical strength to increase by 3,700 persons. They include the Lida footwear factory, the Grodno fine-cloth combine, the "Orshastroymaterialy" Association, the Gomel haberdashery association, and some other enterprises.

I would like to remind you once again: The release of manpower is a task set by life itself, and we will not retreat from its solution. We do not have and will not have any additional labor resources.

The June Plenum emphasized that the profound restructuring of the economy is impossible without a fundamental increase in the technical standards and quality of output. It must be made clear to everyone: It is impossible to continue working in the same way. In the current year we have not only failed to advance but have actually retreated from previously gained positions. The production of top-quality output fell in 52 enterprises. The struggle for the honor of he plant's reputation has slackened at the Minsk computer equipment association (general director Comrade Borodin, party committee secretary Comrade Shumskiy), the Gomel measuring instruments associations (Comrades Kirosirov and Bragin), Novopolotsk's "Polimir" Association (Comrades Novozhilov and Sosnovskiy), the Bobruysk machine building plant (Comrades Nesterenko and Bachura), and some others.

About one-half of the 809 enterprises inspected this year produced articles which deviated from standards and technical specifications. The sale of output was banned in 255 instances. [paragraph continues]

Numerous violations are allowed to occur at enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the State Agroindustrial Committee [Gosagroprom] the Ministry of Light Industry, and the Belorussian SSR Union of Consumer Societies.

A comparison of 163 of the most important types of output for production and technical purposes against similar products from abroad showed that two-thirds of them fall considerably short in terms of basic specifications. The situation is even worse as regards consumer goods.

And here, Comrades, is something that is particularly alarming. We do not have a single sector whose entire output is completely in line with world standards.

Take motor vehicle building, for example. The vehicles produced by the Minsk motor vehicle plant, the Belorussian truck plant, and the Mogilev plant are in many respects inferior to the best examples from abroad. This is a fact that we have recognized for years now. Has anything changed? Just as in the past, the motor vehicle builders are lagging well behind the leading firms abroad. To surpass world standards -- this is the task which must be solved without fail by the designers headed by Comrade Vysotskiy and the collectives of the entire association headed by Comrade Lavrinovich.

The situation is even worse in machine tool building. Will it change during the current 5-year plan period? If we were to judge the projects for numerous new developments, our machine tool building will only reach the standards of today's world models. We cannot allow this; we have no right to.

A great role has to be played by everyone in the struggle for high quality. And particularly so by those who are developing new equipment. One does, however, get the impression that they are unaware of their responsibility. During the last 3 years, the proportion of items which have been in production for 10 years or more increased in enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems. For years on end, the planning and design and scientific research subdivisions have been marking time, afraid to even set themselves the task of creating articles superior to world models. Some 67 new technical elaborations were analyzed this year, and 40 of them were below modern standards.

People in the Special Design Bureau at Orsha's "Promshveymash" Production Association (Chief Comrade Brish, Party Committee Secretary Comrade Shilko) run away -- there is no other way to describe it -- from advanced achievements. Here they produce a series of standardized automatic sewing machines whose introduction does not ensure any substantial growth of labor productivity. The articles are designed without the necessary scientific research. It is, therefore, not surprising that the experimental models of semiautomatic machines developed at the special design bureau proved to be altogether useless.

The Computer Research Institute's administration and party committee (Comrades Lopato and Stolyarov) continue, just as in the past, to blame mainly shortcomings in the work of partner organizations for the fact the computers created in the institute lag behind similar machines from abroad in terms of numerous specifications. The institute leaders fail to display proper persistence in the quest for and implementation of fundamentally new projected solutions.

Not to chase after world standards but to overtake them -- this is the slogan which must be the key element in the activity of those who are developing new equipment.

During the current 5-year plan period it is necessary to ensure that all new equipment assimilated in production either corresponds to or is superior to world standards. By 1990 it is necessary to increase the proportion of top-quality machine building articles in the total volume of output subject to certification to 90-95 percent (Against 58 percent at present). No deviations from the plan, no reference to objective or subjective causes will be acceptable.

In fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Fundamentally Enhance Output Quality," the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Belorussian Council of Ministers recently determined a system of work in this direction. Its purpose is to ensure the coordination of activity by all production links and party, soviet, and economic organs.

State acceptance of output will be introduced in 83 republic enterprises as of next year. The party committees and the Belorussian Department of the USSR State Committee for Standards must show concern for ensuring that this service is staffed by competent and principled people, capable of looking at a plant's output not just with a fresh but with a really sharp eye.

A fundamentally new approach is needed as regards boosting the returns from science. We laid down a program of action along this avenue at the 30th congress and the 2d plenum. Hence I will dwell on just two aspects.

It is necessary to speed up the certification of sector scientific research institutes and design-technological and planning and design organizations. So far this work has been dragging on. As of today only 16 out of 68 in the republic have undergone certification. These results show that some of them have virtually no effect on enhancing production efficiency.

Compared with the year before, last year the Minsk branch of the Scientific Research Institute for Technical and Economic Research in the Chemical Industry more than halved the volume of research work calculated per R1 of the wages fund. The forecast it has produced of scientific and technical progress in the Belorussian SSR chemical industry complex envisages a pace of renewal -- if one may use the expression -- for the equipment pool that will increase the service life of equipment 2-2.5 times in 20 years. And the underlying pace of mechanization will produce only a 2- to 5-percent reduction in manual labor.

With a view to embellishing the true state of affairs, the Belorussian Urban Economy Design-technological Institute under the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services included unintroduced elaborations in its accountability reports and presented the expected economic effect as actual. Last year it rose by almost R800,000. In actual fact, the economic effect is R1.15 per R1 of expenditure.

The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers Commission for Questions of Scientific and Technical Progress (chairman Comrade Kritskiy) must display principle and consistency. When it is ascertained that a scientific institution is working fruitlessly or running idle, the question of closing it down must be raised and decided. There is no point in encouraging inaction or wasting state funds to no purpose.

And the second aspect -- the introduction of scientific elaborations in production. Here we have no proper order. Many efficient innovations wait for years to be recommended to enterprises.

The Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences Physical Technical Institute has created a whole range of low-waste technologies. A number of developed countries have purchased licenses for them. Only one single technology, however -- cross-wedge rolling [poperechno-klinovaya prokatka] -- has provided the basis for plans to build a part rolling [detaleprokatniy] plant in the city of Stolin. As regards the others, the questions of producing the necessary equipment are still awaiting solution. If we continue to show such sluggishness, soon enough we will have to purchase our own elaborations abroad at treble the price.

The Belorussian Polytechnical Institute elaborated methods for utilizing the phosphogypsum production waste of the Gomel chemical plant in the construction materials industry. Experiments were conducted, new technologies were created, the economic effect was calculated, but matters simply failed to progress to large-scale introduction.

What is the matter? Why are the innovations needed by the national economy introduced so inadequately in production? The point is that the republic lacks a reliable machinery to clearly define the role and responsibility of every participant in this process, from the elaboration of innovations to their mass utilization. The Council of Ministers (Comrade Kritskiy), the Gosplan (Comrade Kondratenko), and the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences (Comrade Borisevich) must elaborate regulations for the study, selection, and introduction of the results of scientific research in the national economy.

Comrades! Rural working people are now at the height of a period of intense work. Grain and flax harvesting are in progress everywhere, and feed procurement is continuing.

This year the hard work at harvest time is being done under complex conditions. The grains ripened earlier than usual. The crops over large areas were stunted and partially lodged. All this demands from the crop farmers utmost efficiency and skillful maneuvering of equipment, technological methods, and labor resources.

The onset of harvest time showed that not all farms had prepared well for this year's harvest, and work is not progressing everywhere without idling or breakdowns. Equipment on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes was not converted according to the specific aspects of this year's harvest, tardiness and breaks are allowed to occur between cutting the grains, gathering the straw, and scuffling the stubble, and there are shortcomings in the organization of labor and the technical servicing of harvesting machinery. Gathering in and safely storing the crops is a most important task of party committees and organizations, of soviet and economic leaders, and of every agro-industrial complex worker.

Some people are not averse to attributing the decline in the expected harvest yield to this summer's weather peculiarities. We will not accept any such explanation. No one will manage to blame the shortage of moisture and other so-called objective reasons for shortcomings in his own work.

Take for example the introduction of intensive technologies. The formal, simplistic, and occasionally skeptical attitude to it has yet to be overcome. Many farms in Belynichskiy, Kruglyanskiy, Khotimskiy, Gorodokskiy, Verkhnedvinskiy, and several other rayons failed to adhere to the time schedule and sequence of operations in preparations for sowing and breached the technology for top dressing and plant protection. The result was that intensive technologies were used only in theory.

They can be successfully applied only on the basis of high standards of crop farming. The current 5-year plan period must be decisive in this respect. Not a single rayon, not a single farm must have any fields whose cultivation is made more difficult through stones, undergrowth, uneven soil, or superfluous roads.

Restructuring must also be accelerated in stock raising. During the first 6 months, milk yields per cow fell below targets by 24 kg in Vitebsk Oblast (party obkom secretary Comrade Misuno, Oblast Agroindustrial Committee Chairman Comrade Bulgak), by 23 kg in Gomel Oblast (Comrades Voytenkov and Shakhnovich), by 25 kg in Grodno Oblast (Comrades Rudyachenko and Girut), and by 19 kg in Mogilev Oblast (Comrades Parnitskiy and Korneyev). Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Beshenkovichskiy, Ivyevskiy, Korelichskiy, Goretskiy, Chausskiy, and Shklovskiy Rayons failed to fulfill their milk purchase plans.

Average daily weight gains by cattle fell below pledges by 61 grams in Vitebsk Oblast, by 51 grams in Grodno Oblast, and by 40 grams in Mogilev Oblast. The daily weight gain by pigs projected in pledges was not reached in Vitebsk and Mogilev Oblasts. Farms in Dubrovenskiy, Lioznenskiy, Dyatlovskiy, Ivyevskiy, Korelichskiy, Novogrudskiy, and Krichevskiy Rayons did not fulfill the plans for livestock and poultry purchases by the state.

The Belorussian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and the oblispolkoms must examine in detail the reasons behind unsatisfactory work in every complex and every stock unit. There are no objective reasons at all for lagging. The whole point is to organize matters and adhere rigorously to the technology of livestock pasturing.

We elaborated a feed production program more than a year ago. Nevertheless, it has yet to become a guide to action for all cadres. The progress of feed procurement causes serious anxiety. The target for first-mowing forage harvest has been met only 86 percent, while the annual plan has been fulfilled only 24 percent. The quantity of feed laid in by today is less than by the same date last year. There is a particularly large shortage of grass feeds in Gomel Oblast. Farms in all oblasts, with the exception of Brest Oblast, have failed to reach last year's levels.

Farms in Cherikovskiy, Chausskiy, Khotimskiy, Oshmyanskiy, Ostrovetskiy, Korelichskiy, Braslavskiy, Glubokskiy, Postavskiy, and a number of other rayons began the harvesting of first-mowing grasses with delays and in an unorganized fashion with the connivance of Belorussian Communist Party raykoms and rayon agro-industrial associations. The Vitebsk, Grodno, and Mogilev Oblast Agro-Industrial Committees and the Ushachskiy, Volkovyskiy, and Ivatsevichskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Associations failed to organize the necessary monitoring of the observance of technology and the quality of procurements of hay, haylage, and grass meal.

It is necessary to complete without delay the entire package of operations to ensure that a full-value second crop of grasses is harvested, to carry out the sowing of postharvest crops, and to organize the proper care of root crops, potatoes, and other feed crops.

The program for increasing the protein content of feed rations is being poorly fulfilled. The most thorough attention in this regard must be given to the cultivation of winter rape. By the end of the 5-year plan period the area sown to this crop for grain purposes must be increased to at least 3 percent of all fields, and the harvest yield must be raised to 20 quintals.

We are justified in making serious complaints against agricultural science. It is impossible to accept as normal a situation whereby barley and oats varieties developed abroad account for 90 percent of the quantity sown in our country, despite the existence of a major agricultural scientific research institute (Director Comrade Samsonov). Scientists at the Potato Cultivation and Fruit and Vegetable Growing Institute (Director Comrade Kruglyakov) have hitherto failed to suggest the production of high-yield potato varieties with different ripening times and immune to nematodes, phytophthora, and other diseases.

We also lack specific proposals to improve matters from the Belorussian SSR Gosagroprom Main Administration for Scientific Backing of the Agro-Industrial Complex's Development. Comrade Nikitchenko must organize this work more quickly. The activity of scientific institutions must be analyzed, the main avenues of research quest must be defined, and purposeful and efficient work by each scientific associate must be ensured as soon as possible.

The intensification of agricultural production demands a decisive improvement in the style of leadership of agro-industrial production. So far the Belorussian SSR Gosagroprom has been performing its main functions poorly. Its cadres, showing a preference mainly for a bureaucratic and declaratory style, take their lead from the past, fail to seek fundamentally new approaches to the utilization of production reserves and the attainment of the highest possible results, and have yet to shift the center of gravity in their work directly to farms and enterprises.

A superficial and lightweight approach to the work in hand is displayed at the top level of agro-industrial complex management. Eloquent confirmation of this is provided by the article "Everything for the Benefit of Man" by Comrade Mirochitskiy, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, published in issue No. 7 of the journal SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO BELORUSSII. Instead of revealing in depth the ways to solve social problems in the countryside, the minister unfairly encourages rural residents to think in terms of obtaining ready-made benefits at the state's expense. And he does not say a single word about the fact that we will be able to double housing construction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes only under conditions of efficient work and dynamic production growth. The article does not even mention the fact that housing construction cooperatives have not spread widely in the countryside and the proportion of housing construction funded by the population's funds is low. All in all it exudes complete and utter well-being and an optimistic tone, exerting no mobilizing effect and pointing out no problems at all. It is evident that there has been no restructuring in the thinking and actions of individual Gosagroprom leaders.

The State Agro-Industrial Committee's style is being adopted by oblast agro-industrial committees and rayon agro-industrial associations. During the first 6 months the Volozhinskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association Council examined at its session 24 questions basically concerning current issues in their traditional form. It did not examine a single problem concerning the improved coordination of efforts by all partners in the agro-industrial complex, aimed at enhancing the efficiency of agricultural production. The rayon agro-industrial association still maintains its petty tutelage of farm leaders and specialists and continues to issue directives and instructions without taking specific conditions into account. About 30 telephone messages on average are conveyed to the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes every month.

One cannot expect fruitful results or hope for success when believing in the power of paperwork. And this is the main reason why many pressing problems in all agro-industrial complex sectors are being resolved sluggishly and shortcomings have become chronic.

The leadership of the Belorussian SSR Gosagroprom must review the style and methods of its work and of the work of all agro-industrial complex subdivisions. Their program of actions is well known. It was laid down in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the further improvement of the economic machinery in the agro-industrial complex.

Comrades! The pace of the reconstruction of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the enhancement of the people's prosperity will depend largely on capital construction. The June Plenum demanded fundamental changes in the state of affairs in this sector.

We reached firm agreement at the 30th Belorussian Communist Party Congress that all newly-started projects must be handed over strictly within the set normative schedules. How are we keeping our word? Let us be frank -- badly. During the first 6 months the Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade Bril) exceeded normative schedules for 63 percent of projects being commissioned, while the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Kichkaylo) exceeded them in 41 percent of projects. These figures are higher than in the corresponding period of last year. It is planned to exceed normative schedules during the second half of the year too.

The Belorussian SSR Gosagroprom has not adhered to normative schedules, and its appropriations of funds for 1,698 projects scheduled for commissioning (half of the total) are short by R91 million. At the beginning of the year, the republic's kolkhozes had 1,350 current projects which had overrun their construction schedules. Some 180 of them are not planned to be commissioned this year. Funds for their completion are still short by more than R45 million. The largest number of projects with unresolved financing questions are in Vitebsk and Mogileev Oblasts.

The Gosplan, the State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Gosstroy, the ministries and departments, and the oblispolkoms must investigate every construction site within 2 weeks. The existence of documentation, equipment, and sources and amounts of finance -- nothing must be overlooked. It is necessary to delete from title lists all projects which are not absolutely necessary.

The Council of Ministers must review the intended measures and inform the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

As I reported earlier, housing construction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes must double during the current 5-year plan period. This is a very complex task, and its solution also demands the rejection of deep-rooted stereotypes in thinking and action. Nonetheless, leaders in some ministries are in no hurry to reject them. And Comrade Bildyukevich in particular. On the whole, he does provide leadership of the sector. He is a creative and highly exacting leader. But demands are growing, and what was satisfactory yesterday is no longer sufficient today. Efficient materials are needed in order to double housing construction in the countryside. For example, small silicate concrete blocks are considerably more economical than traditional wall-building materials. Labor expenditure on their production is correspondingly 4 and 2 times lower than on the production of clay and silicate bricks. The application of small expanded concrete blocks reduces the estimated costs per 1 square meter of housing by R16.7 or 4.8 percent. But even though this material has been in use for over 10 years, its production is expanding only slowly. Plans for rural housing construction in the current 5-year plan period are again based on the use of expensive panels. [Paragraph continues]

Comrade Bildyukevich, as well as Comrades Yevtukh, Serov, and Voronyuk, have proved unable to abandon the inertia of habit, the inertia of old-fashioned approaches and views. The situation is being corrected only following intervention by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

The current 5-year plan targets for satisfying people's growing demand for high quality goods and services are highly intensive. The results of the first 6 months show that not all of our cadres understand the importance of this task.

Consumer goods production increased by only 2.7 percent instead of 4.4 percent according to the comprehensive program. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry failed to cope with supplementary targets for the production and delivery of goods to the trade network. More than 150 enterprises producing nonfood goods have planned a cutback in the volume of output of these articles for the current year with the connivance of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan and of party and economic organs. Minsk Oblast has 29 such plants, Vitebsk Oblast has 23, and Mogilev and Brest Oblasts have 21 each.

Last year the Borisov instruments making plant (director Comrade Sashenko, party organization secretary Comrade Nazarov) produced 13 kopeks' worth of goods per R1 of the wages fund, while this year's plan has been set at...12 kopeks. At the same time, the 6-month plan was fulfilled 120 percent. So much for tactics -- use all kinds of truths and untruths to set low plan figures, fulfill the plan easily, and join the front-rankers. The question is: Why did Borisov Gorkom and Minsk Obkom agree to such tactics?

High-quality goods worth at least R300-320 million must be produced in excess of plan by year's end. The targets notified to the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must be attained by every enterprise, every rayon, and every oblast.

It is necessary to be more energetic in increasing the output and expanding the range of food products. So far, however, the material and technical base of the food and processing industries has been consolidated only slowly. Only 95 percent of the funds appropriated for this purpose in the first 6 months have been assimilated.

Insufficient work is being done to convert the enterprises and shops which used to make wine and vodka products. Only 3 of the 22 enterprises due to switch to the manufacture of nonalcoholic beverages and other food products have been converted this year. The Belorussian Gosagroprom and the oblispolkoms must act more decisively and with greater initiative.

The current 5-year plan period must see a breakthrough in ensuring fruit and vegetable supplies for the republic's population. The Gosagrogrom and the oblispolkoms do not fulfill the measures elaborated by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers. The demand for vegetables still remains unsatisfied. Their range is limited and their quality poor. One of the reasons is the slow pace of the construction of hothouses and fruit and vegetable storage facilities financed by industrial enterprises' cooperative funds, particularly in Brest, Gomel, and Grodno Oblasts.

This problem must be resolved immediately and fundamentally. The opportunities are available. It is primarily necessary to deepen the specialization and concentration of production and to take measures to improve the storage and processing of vegetables. Over the next few years every city and urban settlement must acquire its own vegetable storage facilities.

The construction of these facilities and the installation of modern equipment in them must be perceived as a matter of paramount importance and an indicator of our cadres' maturity and practical concern for people.

Some people are inclined to think: Shortcomings in the production of consumer goods are the main reason why the commodity turnover plans are wrecked. True, goods are necessary. In this case, however, it has nothing to do with wrecking the plan. The lag amounts to R22.4 million, in other words two-thirds of daily takings. It would appear that the organization of affairs is at the heart of the matter.

Trade enterprises in Brest, Grodno, Gomel, and Mogilev Oblasts failed to meet their targets. Comrades Makayed, Chigir, and Terekh and numerous local cadres, satisfied with the results of the first 5 months, displayed complacency and equability. The situation must be corrected urgently.

Thorough attention must be given to the improvement of trade and consumer services for working people in the actual production enterprises. The annual target for the commissioning of stores and culinary sections in associations and enterprises was fulfilled only 39 percent in January-June. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, the party committees, and the local ispolkoms must ensure that this lag is overcome and that the capacity of public catering facilities at every enterprise is brought up to the set normative not later than 1988, as demanded by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee resolution.

Lately, proceeding from CPSU Central Committee and Soviet government directives, we have defined ways to improve the management of the national economy. Nevertheless, some ministries and departments are slow and do not make use of the rights granted to them. Permission has been given since last year to reduce the numerical strength of workers in the central management apparatus of sectors and to use 80 percent of savings in the wage fund to increase the salaries of highly qualified specialists. During the 18-month period, however, the Belorussian SSR Cooperative Union, the Gossnab, the Ministry of the construction Materials Industry, and the Ministry of Grain Products have not taken advantage of this right.

The republic commission for the improvement of management, planning, and the economic machinery (Comrade Kebich) and the ministries and departments must continue the quest for new forms of exerting economic influence on the enhancement of production efficiency. The aim of all this work must be to shape an effective cost-cutting machinery and to solve primarily such fundamental problems as the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the fundamental enhancement of the technical standards and quality of output, and the saving of material resources.

It is necessary to deepen financial autonomy and ensure a more active transition to self-financing and self-capitalization. As of next year, these principles are due to be introduced in the system of light industry, consumer services for the population, and a number of associations and plants under union ministry jurisdiction. The time has come to introduce them in the work of construction organizations.

There still are instances of many economic managers' desire to fulfill plans at any cost. During the first 6 months 15.5 percent of industrial enterprises and 31 percent of construction organizations failed to cope with their profit targets. There was a profits shortfall of some R51 million. One out of every seven enterprises or organizations in industry and construction is unprofitable. The total sum of their losses in January-march was against such defective phenomena as trying to fulfill the profits plan by raising the prices of products or charges for services. The restructing of the economic machinery will be impossible without fundamental improvement in economic work at all levels -- in the ministry, the enterprise, the organization, and the kolkhoz.

Comrades! We have not learned to properly notice, evaluate, promote, and develop that truly invaluable factor which yields maximum effect at minimum expenditure.

What I have in mind is the study and dissemination of advanced experience. And it does exist in our republic. We have quite a few enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes which build up output at a fast pace, improve quality indicators, and successfully solve social questions on the basis of introducing the achievements of science and technology and progressive methods of economic management. You know them well.

But this most important means of accelerating production intensification is far from fully utilized. In most cases, the decisions made by the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, the State Agro-industrial Committee, the Belorussian Council of Trade Unions, and the State Committee for Labor on this question are not specific, nor do they impose any obligations on anyone. The monitoring of their implementation is not properly organized. The Belorussian SSR Gosplan's Belorussian Scientific Research Institute for Scientific and Technical Information and Technical-economic Research (director Comrade Medvedev) is still looking for its place in this work. Instead of profoundly analyzing advanced experience, it often limits itself to the publication of descriptive papers.

The Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, the Belorussian Council of Trade Unions, the State Agroindustrial Committee, and the State Committee of Labor must, with the participation of ministries and departments and the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, elaborate a precise system for the study, dissemination, and introduction of advanced experience in sectors of the republic's national economy and must submit it for examination by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee by 1 November this year.

Comrades! "A turn in the direction of people and lively work," the June Plenum noted, "is the main point of the fundamental restructuring of party work." Hence the most important task of the day: To affirm in our cadres' awareness an accurate understanding of the new demands, to teach people to think and act in the new fashion.

Restructuring is a complex and multifaceted process. Its implementation requires persistence, initiative, dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, skill in perceiving both positive and negative phenomena, and ability to draw correct conclusions. We are lingering on the rung of criticism instead of moving on to the next rung -- the rung of action. The wait-and-see mentality has proved tenacious. Some people still believe that restructuring is a matter for central organs. A reminder must be issued again: This is a matter for eawch and every one, and every one must begin with his own self. Only then will we achieve a breakthrough in the main aspect -- learning to be masters of new approaches, of new methods and forms of work. For the time being, all of us -- workers in party committees, soviet organs, ministries and departments, the Council of Ministers apparatus, and even the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee -- find it very difficult to get off the beaten track.

Let us say that instructions are received from superior organs. Many workers, instead of defining the ways, means, and approaches to implement the set problem, prepare a general and unspecific resolution and draw up schedules for discussion of the document at all levels over 1 month and at times even 2-3 months. This ties the apparatus down to paperwork and prevents it from engaging in specific organizational work in the actual grassroot links.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum noted the particular role to be played in restructuring by party committee first secretaries. It is they who must set the tone in work and display a breadth of political vision, depth of understanding of tasks, organizational abilities, lofty responsibility, critical and self-critical approach in evaluations, and party mindedness in the supreme meaning of the word.

Only then will it be possible to expect successful results and a creative atmosphere in the rayon, city, oblast, or republic.

The overwhelming majority of party committee first secretaries work selflessly, unsparing of either energy or time. But the results produced by them are far from identical. They are dependent on the different approaches to the work in hand.

Comrade Yermolitskiy, first secretary of the Shklovskiy Party Raykom, works very hard. He visits farms, stock units, and fields almost daily. Nevertheless, he gives more attention to economic questions and less to work with people, and this does not produce the desired result.

Here is an example of a different style. Comrade Prosmytskiy, first secretary of the Luninets Party Gorkom, gives his main attention to work with people. He analyzes in depth the problems perturbing party organizations and labor collectives and carefully listens to cadres' opinions. His paramount concern is to ensure that specific executives conscientiously perform thier duties. The rayon is developing dynamically, at a fast pace.

It is the paramount task of party Central Committee sections and of obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to make the restructuring specific and turn it into an integral part of our life and activity. The thinking of leading cadres must be aimed at the long-term prospects, at objective and intensive creative work, at unity of word and deed, of decision and execution.

Having examined the record of Comrade Golubev, deputy chairman of Minsk Oblispolkom, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau found his work unsatisfactory. For more than 15 years he has been head of capital construction in the oblast. But a lack of exactingness toward himself and his subordinates, the absence of initiative, and an unspecific and superficial approach to the work in hand simply prevented him from actively influencing the situation in the sector. The consequence is that many questions concerning the improvement of capital construction in Minsk Oblast are being solved worse than elsewhere.

As the June Plenum pointed out, restructuring must begin with the development of the independence and assertiveness of primary party organizations and of the initiative and activeness of communists. This is the main element, which must be tackled properly and militantly.

The work of primary party organizations must be made more specific and must be targeted more toward the solution of current economic, social, and educational tasks. And this depends largely on the person heading them. These positions must be occupied by the most authoritative communists.

But not all raykoms ensure thorough selection of people for the leadership of grassroot party links. For example, Comrade Kisel, who had a severe party reprimand against his name, was elected party bureau secretary at Starodorozhskiy Rayon's "Druzhba" Kolkhoz. He concentrated his activity not on rallying the collective and eliminating shortcomings but on relishing them and having arguments wth the kolkhoz chairman. Current work suffered as a result of this, but the raykom was unconcerned. But the farm's communists proved equal to the task. They punished the leaders and adopted a resolution on the expediency of relieving them of their duties.

The party committee must create in every party organization an atmosphere of implacability toward shortcomings, stagnation in affairs, ostentation, and idle talk so as to impart real dynamism to the development of all spheres of social life.

These questions must be exactingly discussed at the report and election meetings currently taking place in party organizations and in shop and primary party organizations which have no party bureaus. It is important to evaluate that which has been done self-critically and in depth, to concentrate efforts on current problems, and to awaken in every communist the desire for their creative solution.

An analysis of the meetings which have taken place shows that in many places they were held as a matter of form, according to sterotypes, and without any lively and constructive exchange of opinions about real ways for restructuring.

Workers in the Central Committee and in party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, ministers, and all leaders of republic organs must play a most active part in the preparation and holding of the meetings and must help the primary party organizations define more accurately the ways and the direction of restructuring in their work.

Skillful work with cadres, the quest for capable and talented people, and their education constitute our most important political work. Central Committee sections, obkoms, and soviet and economic organs must aim the entire system of training workers and improving their qualifications toward supplying competent cadres for every section of material production and culture.

The demands on ideological work today are higher than ever before. It is necessary to resolutely abandon old-fashioned forms and methods and eradicate everything that is obsolete and fails to attain the goal.

In order to ensure that propaganda is always effective, it is necessary to link the propaganda of the party's plans and projects more closely with specific steps for the strengthening of discipline, order, and organization and for the development of socialist democracy. Education by word must be organically linked with education by deed.

A resolute struggle must be waged against instances of red tape, arrogance, and bureaucratic or disrespectful attitudes to people. A few days ago the PRAVDA editorial office received a letter from a team of installation workers from the Minsk Inudstrial Housing Construction Association No 246 Construction Administration. "We see how restructuring is progressing everywhere in the country," the workers write. "And yet there has been no restructuring at all here, in fact there has been nothing but stagnation. Last year our team was proclaimed winner of the competition in honor of the Stakhanovite Movement's 50th anniversary and was awarded the title 'Collective of Communist Labor.' This year, however, it is among the laggards and fails to fulfill its plan, let alone its higher pledge -- to complete the year's target by 20 December. The main reason is the lack of components for installation and their poor quality. These components are supplied by our own association's No 3 Large-panel Housing Construction Plant. We have repeatedly addressed the administration director, the association's general director, and the party committee, but no one wants to tackle the basics and the team is lagging as before."

An inspection revealed that everything is just as described by the workers. Comrade Lukyanenko, chief of the No 246 Construction Administration, and Comrade Yanovich, general director of the association, simply brushed aside the team's justified demands. Party Committee Secretary Comrade Bogun also treated the workers' appeal in a formal fashion.

Over a period of 6 months the aforementioned leaders not only failed to take the necessary measures, but did not even deign to meet the team collective. How can one describe this style? Arrant bureauracy -- there is no other word for it. For 6 months the workers have been asking fair questions and have been unable to breach the ferroconcrete wall of complacency and indifference.

It is incumbent upon the Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Gorkom to make a principled party evaluation of this case.

It is necessary to restructure more energetically the content and structure of mass agitation and educational work. Many intermediate links, virtually inactive or operating only formally, have accumulated in this sphere.

It is the task of party committees not to await supplementary instructions but to seek out and actively support everything that means restructuring in practical terms and forward movement -- everything that is working well today. A great role in this work has to be played by party committee secretaries for ideology. They are called upon to organize the restructuring of the sectors entrusted to them. This, in its own turn, requires that they must change their own style and methods and get rid of formalism, of what I would describe as the bulk approach to educational work.

Restructuring is dragging on with Comrade Zhilskiy, secretary of Minsk Party Obkom. He is superficial in analyzing the processes which are taking place and lacks sufficient skill in concentrating the efforts of ideological workers on the main problems of the oblast's socioeconomic development. The secretary and the leaders of the obkom's ideological sections have failed to notice the new approaches to the organization of ideological education activity being used in several rayons.

Nor can any improvement in ideological work be noted in Gomel Oblast. Comrade Bobyr has failed to draw any conclusions from criticism. He does not have a creative enough approach to the work in hand and is not flexible enough in using forms and methods of work with people depending on specific circumstances. There are also serious shortcomings in the work of Comrade Khakalo, secretary of Mogilev Obkom.

The mass news media are called upon to make a great contribution to the invigorating process of restructuring. Nevertheless, we still have quite a few publications and programs which clearly fail to take into account the specific nature of the present period and remain in the grips of stock phrases and cliches. Timid attempts at critical analysis of socially important problems which perturb people are lost in the floods of self-praise and verbiage published by newspapers like MAGILEVSKAYA PRAVDA and ZVYAZDA.

The strategy of acceleration is at times treated in an extremely narrow-minded fashion in press materials and verbal political propaganda. It is reduced to just increased pace and volume without any in-depth penetration into the quality and cost of growth or the problems of intensification and scientific and technical progress.

It was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum that one can be fully justified in judging the style and methods of a party committee's work and the progress of restructuring by its newspaper. Yet a reader will fail to find even a mention of topical problems in many rayon and city newspapers, while criticism goes no further than isolated and insignificant jabs on private matters. Sennenskiy Rayon's newspaper LENINSKAYA ISKRA and Rechitsa's combined newspaper DNYAPROVETS have not published any critical material for months. It is evident that Sennenskiy Raykom, Rechitsa Gorkom, and Rechitskiy Raykom, just like some other party committees, do not perceive the press organs as tools of creation, exponents of the party viewpoint, and militant assistants in the organization and education of masses. This approach must be changed.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are firmly and consistently implementing the 27th Congress' foreign policy course. A number of new initiatives of a major and principled nature have been put forward lately. [paragraph continues]

They are aimed at breaking the trend toward greater military danger, returning international relations to the tracks of detente, and creating an all-embracing system of international security.

The program for large-scale reductions of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe adopted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee was a major contribution to the struggle to terminate the arms race and prevent war. The Budapest conference demonstrated with renewed force the socialist countries' unity and cohesion of and their determination to defend world peace through joint efforts.

The potential of peace becomes more reliable as its economic foundation becomes stronger. The utmost development of this foundation is an important element of our efforts to strengthen the motherland's security and peace ail over the world.

Conscientious and selfless labor guarantees not only the country's prosperity but also its peaceful future.

And it is necessary to do everything to ensure that the fruits of this labor becomes weightier day by day, that the republic makes a growing contribution to the fulfillment of the 27th Congress' historic decisions and the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

MOSCOW PAPER CITES ALIYEV ON SHIPWRECK AFTERMATH

PM091513 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by unnamed "our correspondent" from Novorossiysk: "Through Human Duty"]

[Text] It is 10 days since the tragic night when, not far from Novorossiysk, the dry cargo ship Petr Vasev collided with the passenger steamer Admiral Nakhimov.

People are experiencing the grief of losing relatives, family, and friends. All who could and should help flung themselves into rescuing those for whom there was still hope, and mobilizing all possible resources in this situation to alleviate the lot of the disaster victims.

The victims -- they are the living... Those who have suffered the profoundest spiritual trauma, the grief of losing a mother, son, or loved one... The relatives' loss cannot be remedied.

And we are all victims, because we lost our compatriots on that quiet, peacetime night.

It is 10 days since the setting up of the government to investigate the causes of the wreck of the steamer Admiral Nakhimov. The commission is working extremely hard. Practically nothing is disregarded, because in this matter everything counts.

Every day the government commission members meet with the people whose fate is linked with the Admiral Nakhimov tragedy, on the quayside, in the hospital, at the headquarters; and in the evening they go to the Seamen's Palace of Culture and openly explain what has been done during the day and answer honestly questions which are not always easy to answer. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's special correspondent took the opportunity to ask some questions of G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPUS Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the government commission:

[Correspondent] We know that the commission is continuing its work, so we are not asking about the results. The story of the Admiral Nakhimov has not left a single inhabitant of our country indifferent, and the feelings it evokes are mixed: the grief of loss, indignation at the stunning irresponsibility of the navigators, and gratitude to the many people who have displayed human solidarity toward the victims and the highest degree of professionalism. Perhaps we should not confuse all these words?

[Aliyev] That will not alter the crux of the matter. Indeed, the case of the Admiral Nakhimov means, first and foremost, great grief for many Soviet families. The message of condolences from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers to the friends and relatives confirms that the country regards the loss of the steamer as a national tragedy.

Every day we are meeting with parents, children, husbands, and wives of people who died, and we look into their eyes. That is a terrible test. But we can meet those eyes. None of us is directly to blame for the collision, but it would be too easy to explain what happened by saying that one captain, knowing that the cargo ship was approaching, went to his cabin, while the other, with criminal arrogance, advanced into the path of he passenger ship and was content to do so. No, these people were working alongside us or pretending to work, and until recently we scarcely distinguished between the two.

Heroism and self-sacrifice -- these are often necessary in order to rectify and make up for mistakes, and not infrequently for the criminally negligent actions of others. Today the USSR Prosecutor's Office is conducting an investigation, the ships' captains are under arrest, and more than 600 witnesses of the events at sea have been interviewed. As soon as a full picture of what happened has been compiled, the commission will inform our people. Without concealment.

But I would like to ensure that the actions -- actions marked by a high sense of civic duty and wholehearted involvement -- of the rescue workers, divers, doctors, airmen, workers on Novorossiysk's municipal services and party and soviet organs, and all who have come to the city to help do not go unremarked. Tremendous organizational, professional, and spiritual work has been done.

And it goes on. [Aliyev ends]

...The disaster happened. But it could have been much worse. Every person saved means tears unshed. That must be remembered. It was possible to save 836 people, thanks to the selflessness and skill of the port's seamen and the border guards. As soon as the call came, people hurried to help, in noble enthusiasm. By dawn, all who had managed to leave the ship had been brought to shore.

Immediately, as soon as rescue work on the surface had ended, the underwater operations began. The rescue workers, using acoustic equipment, carefully investigated to see if life persisted in the ship's holds and compartments. Alas... A new stage of work began. Until that moment, it was oriented toward saving life. Now, toward preserving memory.

This labor requires superhuman efforts from the divers, and it is not only a question of the incredible physical effort. But everyone -- at sea and on shore -- understands its importance and takes to heart the grief, which, for all those taking part in the work, is their own grief... And not only for those taking part, surely?

We are receiving letters and telegrams in which various people from various places offer their help. [paragraph continues]

The best qualities of the Soviet person are displayed hourly by all who have come into contact with this sad event.

Disaster teaches you a lot -- that is true. But these times demand different methods of learning.

IZVESTIYA FEATURES LETTERS ON PRIVATE PLOTS

PM100805 [Editorial report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 and 21 August 1986 Morning Editions carry on page 3 a two-part, 4,000-word article in which Candidate of Juridical Sciences V.A. Bogorad answers readers' letters on conflicting attitudes to the legality of private plots and income derived from them. The letters are prefaced by the following editorial introduction:

"It is now said that private plots are of general benefit. This formula not only defines the mutual interest between citizens' private subsidiary plots and society but also defines the main criterion for further improvement in legal relations in this particular socioeconomic sphere. So the main point is mutual interest. This means mutual rights and mutual obligations. But what is the point beyond which legal income from private plots is accompanied by illegal income? It is a well-known fact that private plots, as a rule, are derived from and dependent on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is why the are called subsidiary. But on what is this dependence based? Who must assist private plots, and how? What are the established benefits and restrictions in this sphere?

"Unfortunately, it must be said that at present -- and this is evidenced by IZVESTIYA's mailbag -- a considerable number of sharply conflicting situations arise in practice which are caused not so much by the incorret interpretation of effective legislation at local level as by the inadequate development of certain legal norms defining the status of a citizen running a subisidiary plot." The problems covered by the readers' letters range from right to acquire a private plot in the first instance to the sometimes frustrating way in which legislation pertaining to legal and illegal income is interpreted. One reader, F. Nechiporenko, writes: "All my life I have considered myself a hard worker, but now, in my old age, I am being called a kurkul [ukrainian kulak] and a parasite. A neighbor denounced me saying that I obtain unearned income from my private plot."

"The above situations," the editors conclude, "far from exhaust every case where the inadequate elaboration of legal norms regulating the running of a private plot artifically holds back the development of these plots. The task of legal instruments is primarily to encourage the initiative of owners of private subsidiary plots. And, conversely, to bring tough sactions to bear on those who, using land free of charge, turn it into waste ground full of weeds."

PRAVDA CITES NEED FOR HIGHER EDUCATION REFORMS

PM101053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Restructuring of Higher Education"]

[Text] The beginning of the academic year finds the VUZes and technical schools on the brink of great changes. It is a question of a radical restructuring of the country's personnel reserve, in the course of which it is necessary to achieve an entirely new level of vocational training, ideological education, and spiritual development of the new generation of the Soviet intelligentsia.

The planned transformations reflect the content of the party's cadre policy for the immediate historical term, and their results should affect all aspects of our society's life. So it is understandable that there is truly nationwide interest in the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for the Restructuring of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in the Country." The draft has been discussed among students, in enterprises' shops, at sessions of academic councils and party committees, and in design bureaus and teachers' common rooms. Millions of workers, specialists, scholars, and teachers have expressed support for the party's plans and submitted proposals on how to accelerate their implementation.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently examined the results of the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for the Restructuring of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education." It was noted that it has met with universal approval and support everywhere. On the basis of the results of the discussion, clarifications, amendments, and additions have been incorporated in the draft. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session stressed the need, during the new academic year, to launch work to improve the activity of higher and secondary specialized educational establishments and to ensure an entirely new level of development of that activity in line with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. So every VUZ, faculty, and department, without waiting for instructions from above, is called upon to determine what real contribution it can make today to the common cause.

The success of the transformations which higher education is embarking on will depend crucially on the readiness of the VUZ teachers. Z. Tyumaseva, department chief of the Chelyabinsk Pedagogical Institute, for instance, tells the editorial office: The difficulities in implementing the school reform are associated with the fact that many of the cuntry's teachers were not prepared to grasp its ideas in depth and embark on their practical implementation; and she expresses the fear that this situation may be repeated in the course of the VUZ restructuring. Unfortunately, there are grounds for such concern. The discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft in the teaching collectives was often formal, amounting merely to an "official measure." The development of initiative is sometimes hampered by the collectives' habit of looking for "instructions from above."

The attitude toward the conversations which have been introduced this year in entrance examinations is characteristic. In the course of these conversations, the idea was to clarify the basis for the applicant's choice of future speciality and to help to choose talented young people. But this good idea was distorted by a directive from the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, which substituted for tests of suitability for the profession the bureaucratic practice of additional points for services backed up by certifictes and papers. As a result, the conversations at the admission commissions amonted either to artifical sifting in highly competitive conditions, or to the formalistic adding up of the documents and references submitted.

VUZ party organizations must adopt all the most valuable elements proposed in the course of the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft, implacably oppose the formal, bureaucratic, dependent attitude toward the tasks of restructuring higher education, and encourage and develop lively initiative among teachers and scholars.

The experience of leading VUZes should provide reliable guidance on the path of changes for the better in higher education. At the first stage of the restructuring it is necessary to make maximum use of the practice of long-term, direct cadre contracts between VUZes, enterprises, and sectors of industry and the experience of setting up training, science, and production associations, and to improve the structure of large-scale long-term programs of scientific research. [paragraph continues]

The example of the Moscow Machine Tool and Tool Building Institute is worthy of attention -- in cooperation with other VUZes it trains "trouble-shooting" teams of engineers oriented toward tackling major scientific and technical problems. The results achieved by the Moscow Aviation Technology Institute in retraining cadres show that in only 6-9 months industry can acquire a qualified engineer in the specialities where there is the greatest shortage. It is the duty of union and republican ministries of higher education and sector ministries and departments to ensure that such achievements become available to all the country's higher education system.

The scale and pace of the restructuring of higher education, especially in the initial stages, will be determined largely by the conscious, enterprising participation of the student body. It is evidently time to put an end to administrative disputes over the possible limits and forms of student self-government, which have so far only led to bureaucracy and the excessive organization of the lives of young people in VUZes. Soviet students have a remarkable asset -- the experience of construction, specialized, and science and production detachments. The principles of the labor semester should long since have become the mainstay for the organization of all student life. Rectorates and party committees of educational establishments and their Komsomol and trade union organizations are called upon from day to day to support and strengthen the independence of the future specialists in their studies and in the organization of leisure and daily life and to take into account the students' collective opinion in resolving practical educational, administrative, and management questions.

The party attaches great significance to steadily improving the scientific standard and teaching skills of teachers in higher education. Today the leading VUZes have scientific pedagogical schools whose activity has resulted in outstanding achievements in the sphere of fundamental and applies science. However, to this day many of the findings of VUZ scientists fail to reach completion because of the weak design, experimental, and production base. So the priority task is to review the existing groundwork and select and introduce all the most valuable elements which could be placed at the service of scientific and technical progress. The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the sector ministries must have a weighty stay here.

The report and election meetings lie ahead for the primary party organizations of VUZes and technical schools. It is the duty and obligation of Communists searchingly to analyze the state of affairs at their educational establishments, put an end to the complacency which still prevails in some teaching collectives, and clear the way for initiative and creativity on the part of scholars and the mentors of young people.

The VUZ restructuring is under way. Let every worker in higher education become an active participant in it!

FURTHER ON MOLDAVIAN EARTHQUAKE AFTERMATH

PM091542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[Report by N. Zaytsev, employee of PRAVDA's public reception department: "Misfortune Rallied People"]

[Text] Kishinev -- the people of Kishinev staunchly greeted the earthquake which shook the city on the last night in August.

M.S. Platon, chairman of Kishinev Gorispolkom, answered questions being put to the PRAVDA correspondent's center in the Moldavian capital.

"The city now has approximately 650,000 inhabitants and occupies an extremely limited territory," he said.

"The buildings are located very close together: This is an extremely negative factor for any population center, and all the more so for one in a seismic zone. This is probably why the earthquake inflicted serious damage on the city, estimated at approximately R26 million."

Some enterprises were damaged and have been unable to begin normal working. They include a meat combine, an elevator, individual shops and sections of the tractor plant and a dairy plant, "Elektrotochpribor," "Mezon," "Schetmash," the "Tekhnologiya" Science-and-Production Association, and other enterprises.

The housing and municipal services have suffered considerable damage. Some 1,648 houses of the state housing stock have been damaged. Approximately one-third of them are in a dangerous [avariynyy] condition. And 205 of the 1,300 damaged houses in the private sector are uninhabitable.

Hundreds of people have suffered. They have all been given or are being given timely medical assistance, and 22 people have been hospitalized.

Significant damage has been done to educational institutions and social, cultural, consumer, health care, public catering, and trade services projects. Municipal services' underground utilities have been put out of commission in a number of places. Some 45 schools alone have been damaged, and 1 in every 3 of them is in a dangerous condition.

As soon as the underground storm abated, city and rayon emergency commissions to relieve the aftermath of the natural disaster were set up by decision of the republic government commission. They are in charge of all organizational, rescue, repair, and rebuilding work.

Regardless of time, municipal services subdivisions and enterprise teams and operations groups, as well as nonmilitarized civil defense formations, garrison servicemen, and all residents, are working hard in them.

The initiative of the working people of the "Alfa" Television Plant to work without pay and to transfer the money earned during 2 days to the fund for the relief of the aftermath of the earthquake has now been supported by the city. It was advanced by a group of people from Chernobyl who have come to work and live in the Moldavian capital.

Komsomol and youth teams have been set up on the initiative of Komsomol organizations and are working without pay on damaged projects.

Thanks to assistance from supply organs, cement, slate, timber, and other materials have passed into the trade system. They are allocated only for a definite purpose to owners of damaged houses under the strict control of rayispolkom emergency commissions.

Hard bitumen for roof repairs has been urgently sent to the city from Kherson on special orders, as have metal from Zaporozhye and other materials from fraternal republics.

Sector ministries are giving assistance in restoring the normal functioning of enterprises under union- and republic-level jurisdiction. They take into account the fact that it is sometimes necessary to not only repair but also completely replace damaged equipment.

All this inspires confidence that it will be possible to eliminate the worst consequences of the destructive earthquake in the city in the very near future under the leadership of party committees.

RAYKOM LEADER DISMISSED AFTER CRITICISM

PM091310 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 August 1986 carries on page 1, under the headline "In the Moscow CPSU Gorkom," a 1,000-word unattributed report on a 27 August session of the gorkom bureau which "examined the Frunzenskiy Party Raykom's work" and "found it unsatisfactory."

According to the report, "the party raykom, its bureau, and Comrade B.A. Gryaznov, first secretary of the CPSU raykom, personally have not begun the restructuring with themselves, and embellish the real state of affairs." The report lists a number of economic and social shortcomings in the rayon and states that "the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Party Control Commission was ordered to investigate instances of abuses and breaches of party ethics by leaders."

Turning to matters of party leadership, the report notes that raykom plenums and party meetings lacked "an atmosphere of businesslike and frank exchange of opinions, and raykom secretaries and section chiefs and soviet and economic leaders remain beyond criticism," and that "the raykom is extremely sensitive to criticisms in the press."

The report goes on to note that "this year 29 leading workers were expelled from the ranks of the CPSU, and 16 of them had criminal proceedings instituted against them. The party Gorkom Bureau condemned the defective practice prevailing in the raykom of solving cadre questions behind closed doors and deflecting criticism of Raykom First Secretary Comrade Gryaznov personally and of compromised workers who were eager to please him."

The report goes on:

"The lack of a breakthrough in the rayon party organization's activity resulted largely from the unsuitable style of leadership of Comrade Gryaznov, who was accustomed to stagnation, encouraged ostentation, ignored collective opinion, lost the feeling of party comradeship, and only pretended to be carrying out restructuring."

According to MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA's report, "Party Raykom First Secretary Comrade Gryaznov was severely reprimanded and his official record as member of the CPSU was endorsed for nonfulfillment of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress regarding the restructuring of work, for lack of self-critical evaluation of the state of affairs, for his unsuitable style of leadership, and for subjectivism and lack of principledness in work with cadres. The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau ordered the party raykom to examine the question of relieving Comrade Gryaznov of his duties as first secretary of the CPSU raykom, taking his request into consideration."

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 31 August carries on page 2, under the headline "From the Frunzenskiy CPSU Raykom Plenum. Another Lesson in Truth," a 2,000- word report by D. Dankin, deputy chief of section at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V. Markov, on the 30 August Plenum of the Frunzenskiy CPSU Raykom, which examined the Moscow Gorkom Bureau session's report and is described by the authors as "a logical continuation and development of this outpouring of public opinion."

The authors describe speeches by various participants in the plenum expanding on the accusations leveled at the gorkom bureau session and criticizing by name, in addition to First Secretary Gryaznov, Raykom Secretaries Gratsianskiy and Yakovlev and Rayispolkom Chairman A.A. Tsybulskiy. Some self-critical remarks are also reported by raykom members accepting collective blame for the situation.

The report concludes:

"The plenum examined an organizational question.

"B.A. Gryaznov was relieved of his duties as first secretary of the Frunzenskiy CPSU Raykom for nonfulfillment of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress regarding the restructuring of work, for lack of self-critical evaluation of the state of affairs, for his defective style of leadership, and for subjectivism and lack of principleness in work cadres.

"V.I. Terentyev, who had previously worked as first deputy general designer at a machine-building plant, was elected first secretary of the Frunzenskiy CPSU Raykom.

"Yu. s. Karabasov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the plenum's work."

POWER STATION UNION REPLACES SECRETARY

PM091602 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Sep 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Trade Union Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Electric Power Station and Electrical Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee was held in Moscow. Its participants discussed questions concerning the convening of the trade union's scheduled congress and the work of Moscow Oblast trade union organizations to further improve consumer service conditions at production and to expand the services sphere there.

The plenum examined organization questions. V.I. Telnov was relieved of his duties as secretary of the Trade Union Central Committee in connection with his retirement on pension. B.A. Afanasyev was elected secretary of the Trade Union Central Committee.

N.F. Kuznetsov, deputy chief of sector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organs Section [otdel partiynykh organov]; AUCCTU Secretary V.N. Makeyev; O.G. Anfimov, minister of the electrical equipment industry; and N.F. Lukonin, minister of nuclear power, took part in the plenum's work.